

IMF Unit Adopts 12-Point Plan of Money Reforms

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—The free world's financial leaders today adopted an interim 12-point package of monetary reforms to meet some of the needs of rich as well as poor countries, as expected, postponed for "some time" a longer-range program.

At the conclusion of a two-day meeting, the Committee of Twenty, part of the International Monetary Fund in September, 1972, is expected to adopt a new committee of the IMF's board of governors to oversee the reform process.

The world's monetary system will continue to be based largely on "floating" exchange rates which move up and down in the markets, without being pegged, or fixed, as had been the case until 1973.

But the thrust of what the financial experts decided today was that there should be international surveillance of the floating system, incorporating closer consultation, and new, "experimental" guidelines on floating rates that take international as well as national interests into account.

The guidelines on floating are designed to set out acceptable criteria for government intervention to affect what would otherwise be the normal exchange rate of their currencies.

An IMF document said they were called guidelines and not rules to emphasize their "tentative character." But Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker told a press conference they were "not purely advisory."

The new interim committee—made up of high rank from each country—will have the major role in guiding the floating system and helping to enforce it. But, for the moment, there are few formal powers or sanctions involved.

Similarly left to a voluntary basis is a pledge that nations will not use or intensify trade measures (like quotas or special duties) to help correct balance-of-payments problems.

To Study Gold Issue—The question of gold—how to value it and how it may be used in the monetary system—was also given over to this new group, for study. "It will examine, among other proposals, the plan privately put forward by IMF Managing Director Johannes Willebrandt for sale of some of the international agency's gold to help the less developed countries."

Agreement by the major nations that their own gold can be used as collateral for loans was not part of the formal discussions. That understanding was reached privately at a dinner the Group of Ten earlier this week.

A more ambitious blueprint for reform had to be scrapped at this stage because of inflation, unemployment, and other factors. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

While acknowledging the gravity of Italy's economic situation, the Christian Democrats and their Socialist coalition partners refused to compromise their positions.

The Christian Democrats had asked a Socialist request to relax the current squeeze on credit. The Socialists said that would threaten the jobs of hundreds of thousands of workers in the steel industry.

Mr. Rumor is now expected to announce his cabinet and resume efforts to reach an agreement with the coalition partners on an austerity package of higher taxes and a selective credit freeze.

The package including higher taxes and price controls for gasoline and public utilities is planned to drain up to 2.5 trillion lire (3.4 billion) from consumers.

Mr. Rumor will also have to ask a new vote of confidence in both houses of parliament. Parliament was already scheduled to hold a major debate on economic policies Tuesday.

France Sets Rise in Prices, Ration Plan for Fuel Oil

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano announced today a series of sweeping austerity measures, including raising of heating fuel, to offset a towering cost of fuel imports. The measures followed sharp increases announced yesterday.

Mr. d'Ornano told a news conference that the cost of fuel imports would rise by 33 billion francs (\$6.6 billion) this year if there was no increase in volume of consumption. He announced energy price increases including 10 percent for coal and gas, 3 to 10 percent for electric power, 3.5 percent for domestic heating fuel, and 10 percent for heavy fuel. An increase in gasoline prices was announced yesterday.

Mr. d'Ornano said the government would cut the turnover tax on public transport by 10 percent to avoid fare increases. Heating oil buildings and apartment houses is to be limited by law to maximum 68 degrees, and domestic heating fuel is to be rationed during the coming winter.

He said Congress had approved legislation to authorize surveillance in national security cases, an apparent reference to the 1968 omnibus Crime Control Act. He added that "the assumption that wiretapping is totally illegal runs up against the other situa-

tion—how do you protect national security?"

The senators made their comments as Capitol Hill and public support for Mr. Kissinger strengthened and the Nixon administration mounted a counter-attack, singling out the House Judiciary Committee for special denunciation as the source of recent leaks throwing Mr. Kissinger's wiretap role in doubt.

The House committee which is conducting an inquiry into the possible impeachment of President Nixon over Watergate has gotten "out of control," administration spokesmen charged.

Mr. Nixon also announced tonight that Mr. Sadat had agreed to make an official state visit to the United States before the end of the year.

In a brief press conference aboard the train, Mr. Nixon and

Mr. Sadat sketched their plan. "I would say," President Nixon said, "that before going to a summit conference where a number of leaders representing different viewpoints sit down around a table, it is essential that the way be prepared by bilateral discussions in which you iron out those differences which can be ironed out before you get to the summit. That is President Sadat's recommendation, too."

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Raids on 2 Protestant Units

British Army Patrol Holds 7 In Arms Search in N. Ireland

BELFAST, June 13 (UPI).—An army patrol arrested seven men near Dungan, 32 miles west of Belfast, early today after some men were seen loading arms into a car, the army said.

An army spokesman said that the patrol saw four men loading arms into a car and fired warning shots when they tried to flee. The four took refuge in a house and were then detained. Three other men were detained in a follow-up search. All seven were handed over to the police for questioning, the spokesman said.

The army is preparing a new crackdown on Protestant extremist groups suspected of murdering Roman Catholics, army sources said today.

It would follow three raids on Protestant areas yesterday that netted what an army spokesman said was the biggest haul of terrorist equipment in nearly five

years of guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland.

But more significant than the hand guns, mortars, ammunition and bomb-making and field hospital equipment uncovered in the raids was the discovery of documents listing leaders of two Protestant extremist organizations and their command structures, army sources said.

The sources named the groups as the Orange Volunteers and the Vanguard Service Corps. The names and lists of names were found in separate raids on halls owned by the Protestant Orange Order in the Shankill Road and Sandy Row areas.

The army said that a gang of youths ordered an elderly woman out of her general store in Londonderry and set it afire yesterday.

It said that one of the raiders set himself afire. He was taken to a hospital for treatment of severe burns, the army said.

EEC Fails to Decide on Aid To Nations Hit by Oil Prices

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, June 13 (UPI).—Common Market development ministers failed here today to agree on a plan for the European Economic Community to contribute \$500 million to the proposed United Nations emergency fund for underdeveloped countries badly hit by the recent hike in world oil prices.

The Germans were held responsible for the lack of agreement, because the matter has not

yet been discussed by the Bonn cabinet.

Dutch and British ministers warned that unless agreement could be reached by the time the end of the month, their countries would make bilateral contributions to the UN fund, thus excluding a united EEC initiative.

Other Contributors

The community made the offer in principle on the understanding that other industrialized nations, notably the United States, would make their own contributions to the fund.

There was disappointment that agreement among the Nine could not be reached today, because it was hoped that the community might set an example and a precedent which other nations would follow.

Nevertheless, there was some optimism that the Germans could resolve the issue before the end of the month. It was agreed that a letter should be sent to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressing the community's intention to contribute to the fund and asking for an extension of the UN deadline for such undertakings, which is this week-end.

Concorde Sets Atlantic Record

BOSTON, June 13 (AP).—A Concorde supersonic jetliner arrived today at Logan International Airport in what its developers called a record speed for a transatlantic flight from Paris.

Aircraft officials said the flight took 3 hours and 9 minutes, arriving 10 minutes ahead of schedule at 9:17 a.m. This is the fastest flight time by a commercial transatlantic flight.

The plane, which can fly at 1450 miles an hour, was invited for the dedication of a new terminal named for John F. Kennedy.

U.K. Favors Troop Cuts In Two Stages

Callaghan Asks U.S., Russia to Act First

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that East-West force reductions in Europe should be carried out in two stages, with the first phase involving only the United States and the Soviet Union.

Progress there, Mr. Callaghan said, could lead to a second stage where European members of NATO and the Communist Warsaw Pact would then agree to balanced-force reductions on their own territories.

Mr. Callaghan was making his first major speech on East-West relations since Britain's new Labor government took office in March.

He told the Foreign Press Association here that the mutual and balanced-force reductions—MBFR—now being discussed in Vienna, would be carried out in two stages for these reasons:

"By virtue of their size, their influence and their economic and military power, the United States and the Soviet Union are in a class apart from the other countries concerned in the negotiations. Only a small proportion of their forces are involved, and their national territories are not covered at all.

"Most of the European countries which are direct participants in the negotiations are in a very different position. Their territories lie within the area of reductions and any of their forces reduced under an MBFR agreement could not be simply withdrawn to another area.

"An agreement to reduce Soviet and American forces in Central Europe would create a climate of confidence in which reductions of European forces could then follow," Mr. Callaghan said.

Three times during his speech, the new foreign secretary departed from his prepared text to emphasize that Britain's Labor government wants détente to succeed.

U.K. Said Ready To Reduce Its NATO Spending

BRUSSELS, June 13 (Reuters).—Britain today warned Western European allies it may have to reduce its spending on NATO, informed British sources said.

Roy Mason, defense minister in Britain's Labor government, told ministers from nine other European NATO nations that his government was now undertaking its biggest peacetime review of defense spending.

The aim was to save several hundred million pounds a year and every British defense commitment abroad was being studied, the sources said.

The bulk of Britain's defense spending goes into NATO and Mr. Mason made it clear he could not exclude the alliance from possible cuts in expenditure. But the sources said he pledged full consultation with NATO before a final decision.



HAVING A GOOD TIME—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat enjoying a close-up performance by a dancer who came down from stage during entertainment after dinner in Cairo given by Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian Leader to Visit U.S.

Nixon, Sadat Propose Bilateral Talk Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the national aspirations of the Palestinians are the crux of the whole problem.

"There is no other solution and no other road for a durable peace without a political solution to the Palestinian problem," he said in an exchange of toasts at a state dinner in Cairo honoring the American President on the first stop of a week's tour of the Middle East. Mr. Nixon, in his response, replied indirectly, saying that every nation and "every people" must be free to "achieve its own goals in its own ways by its own choosing."

Proposal Explained

President Sadat said Egypt and the United States, through their presidents and foreign ministers, would hold preliminary discussions, and "we shall be doing this with our Arab colleagues, also bilateral. We shall be doing it with the Soviet Union, also bilateral, and when the time comes we are proposing a small Arab summit for discussing the next step" before meeting with Israel in Geneva.

Mr. Nixon brought up the subject while praising Mr. Sadat.

"What is needed is the step-by-step approach, not because we want to go slow, but because we want to get there," he said. "And so nation by nation, first with Egypt, then with Syria, taking up each problem as it is timely to take it up in a quiet, confidential way, like President Sadat and I have talked to each other in complete confidence and we find that we have a general agreement on a great number of things, but particularly we under-

stand the necessity in the field of diplomacy to handle each one of these problems in a case-by-case, very considerate basis and not in a melodramatic grandstand play where everybody cheers and then all of a sudden it falls down."

On the second day of Mr. Nixon's tour, there was as yet no sign as to what his presence in this area might ultimately achieve, but there was no doubt

that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sadat had cemented their personal relations.

Mr. Sadat said that, since Oct. 6, and since the change that took place in the American policy, peace is now available in the area and President Nixon never gave a word and didn't fulfill it. He has fulfilled every word he gave. So if this momentum continues, I think we can achieve peace.

IMF Unit Approves Program For World Financial Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

settled conditions traceable to the high cost of oil and large balance-of-payments problems being experienced by many countries.

The chief accomplishments among the 12 points taken as "immediate" steps are directed to meeting current problems, notably the serious condition of less developed countries.

Approved by the IMF executive directors were:

• A new oil "facility" in the

fund, which will be able to lend money borrowed from the oil-exporting countries.

• An "extended" loan facility, under which developing countries having serious economic problems unrelated to oil can borrow from the regular resources of the IMF in larger than normal amounts and at lower terms.

• A joint World Bank-IMF ministerial committee to study "the question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and to recommend measures to carry out the transfer."

Flow of Development

There was disagreement on the "link" between creation of Special Drawing Rights and the flow of development aid to the poor countries.

Currently, SDRs are created by the IMF, and passed out, proportionately, according to a nation's quota in the fund. Since the large industrialized nations have the largest quotas, they get the lion's share of the SDRs.

In the discussions yesterday, all the nations, with the exception of the United States and West Germany, acceded to the poor nations' demand for a link. After much discussion, the ministers agreed to try to draft an agreement on a link for submission to the board of governors in February, 1975.

That date was chosen because the overall fund quotas are up for a five-year review at that time.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said that the United States had gone "half-way" to meeting the desire for an SDR link by agreeing "to reconsider" what has been the traditional U.S. position. But he carefully avoided saying the United States had made a "commitment" to accept the link.

Cabinet Retained By Peron Despite Bloc Resignation

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP).—President Juan Peron said today that he will keep his entire eight-member cabinet despite its resignation.

The move was considered another step in Gen. Peron's campaign to strengthen his government against those opposed to his reinstating wage and price freezes.

All the cabinet members submitted their resignations to give their 78-year-old leader a free hand after he himself threatened to resign unless the public rallied behind his economic policies.

The Peronist-controlled General Labor Confederation and General Economic Confederation organized a march by 50,000 workers to the presidential palace. Gen. Peron, in a balcony speech, said they had given him the support he asked for.

Bonn Set to Pay Athens for Loss In World War I

ATHENS, June 13 (AP).—West Germany agreed today to pay \$18.8 million as reparations for damages to the Greek state and citizens during World War I.

The agreement was signed by German envoy Dirk Oncken and Greek Foreign Minister Spyridon Tetetis following long negotiations.

The reparations will be given to Greeks whose 29 ships were sunk between 1914 and 1917 and for German-inflicted damages on the port of Salonika while Greece remained neutral. Greece joined the Allies in the closing days of the war.

According to the agreement, the first payment is due in three months and the second and final payment a year from now. Greece has been pressing since 1922 for \$35 million marks, which at current rates would be \$114 million.

4 Raiders Killed, Too

Arabs Kill 3 Kibbutz Women In Raid Linked to Nixon Tr

(Continued from Page 1)

ed fire on them, killed one and I think we hit a second," Mr. Tzur said.

The guerrillas ran to the north and took cover in a sprawling concrete building that serves as an apiray.

A 30-minute battle ensued in which the guerrillas fired small arms and rockets provided by their Kalachnikovs.

When the guerrillas ceased firing the kibbutzniks did, too, for fear that some civilians might be inside.

A loudspeaker was brought up and one of the kibbutzniks called out to the guerrillas not to harm any settlers they might have with them. They promised the Palestinians safe conduct out of Israel if they would come out, but there was no reply.

Suddenly, Mr. Tzur said, there were three grenade explosions inside the building and then more shooting. The kibbutzniks renewed their appeal over the loudspeaker but were cut off by a big explosion that shook the area.

In the silence that followed, Mr. Tzur and several men rushed the dismembered bodies of two guerrillas and those of two women members of the kibbutz. An army statement said later that an examination revealed that the women had been shot by the guerrillas earlier.

A fourth guerrilla had managed to crawl outside the apiray and hide beneath a tractor, where he ultimately killed himself with a hand grenade.

The two dead women are Edna Mor, a 30-year-old mother of a young boy, and Shoshana Galili, 60, a mother of three and a grandmother. They were both working in the apiray when the guerrillas burst in.

U.S. Support Not Unlimited

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—Acting Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said yesterday that the assurance of U.S. political support given to Israel in connection with the recent terrorist attack did not constitute "carte blanche for indiscriminate retaliation."

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the administration's request for assistance to the Middle East, Mr. Sisco repeated that the United States would consider terrorist raids mounted from Syria a violation of the disengagement agreement negotiated last month. But he repeated twice that Israel was told it could not strike back indiscriminately.

The United States provided assurances of political support to Israel in the course of the disengagement negotiations. They were designed to put to rest Israeli uneasiness over an earlier American vote in the United Nations Security Council on a resolution condemning the Israeli reprisal raid following the terrorist attack on Kiryat Shmona.

UN Resolution

Mr. Sisco conceded that the UN resolution was "less balanced" than he would have wished but noted that it was strong in expressing concern about terrorism as well.

Mr. Sisco also confirmed that the United States had told Israel

it would consider a multilateral assistance program to replace annual appropriations.

Israeli Warning

TEL AVIV, June 13 (AP).—Israel will do everything in its power to kill Arab terrorists in Israel and at guerrilla in neighboring Arab countries will not allow terror attacks to weaken the Jewish state's senior officials declared today.

In separate statements, Defense Minister Shimon Peres, Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Yehonatan Gur, and Information Minister Aharon Yisraeli all warned Arab terrorists they would return alive from attacks on Israel.

"We will do everything we can to prevent these attacks," Yisraeli said.

"We will attack them in bases and make it clear won't be safe there either said."

Lebanon Sa Israelis Fire On 3 Villages

BEIRUT, June 13 (UPI).—Three Lebanese villages on eastern slopes of Mount Lebanon were hit by Israeli shelling and the fire was returned by the Lebanese Army.

The incident has evoked a reaction here in light of the gun earlier today at Shamir, in Israel, in which three guerrillas and three Israeli women killed.

A communiqué by the Ministry of Defense here said homes damaged and farms set on fire in the area of Kiryat Shmona, a few miles from the Israeli border.

They were 180 shells fired by Israeli troops stationed in the occupied Golan Heights, according to Lebanese.

The communiqué said Lebanese troops intercepted an Israeli military unit that had entered Lebanese territory south of the village of Chabab in the area and forced it to fall back.

The Defense Ministry said Israeli losses as one half a military vehicle and a bus put out of action and an bus destroyed by fire.

No casualties were reported among the Lebanese.

The communiqué did not give details about the extent of damage inflicted on homes in the villages.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Command, the guerrilla force that claimed responsibility for the kibbutz raid, insisted it was today that the guerrillas had come from "the deep" and did not cross Lebanon.

It had said the same when three of its members were carried out of the area at Kiryat Shmona, not far from Shamir. But two days later Israeli sent their forces into Lebanese villages and blew homes in retaliation.

Israeli Retaliation

Another guerrilla organization, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said three of its commanders, mounted the Maalot massacre, were members of underground cells operating inside Israel. But the Israeli struck by sending fighter-bombers to raid refugee camps in Lebanon. Fifty persons were killed and many more wounded in the raids.

A total of 49 Israelis were killed in Kiryat Shmona and Maalot. The government here has repeatedly rejected Israeli claims of holding Lebanon responsible for guerrilla operations inside Israel.

Yemen Forces Seize Power, Keep Cabinet

BEIRUT, June 13 (AP).—The armed forces seized power in Yemen today in an apparent coup d'état, the Middle East News Agency reported.

A seven-member command council headed by Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi was formed to govern the country, according to a communiqué broadcast over Sana'a radio, the agency said.

The armed forces command decided to seize power at an emergency meeting at noon following the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Salim and the president of the Constitutive Council (parliament), the communiqué said.

A state of emergency was declared and all airports were closed.

The three-month-old cabinet of Premier Hassan Makki was asked to continue carrying out its duties, the agency said.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed throughout Yemen, and the Yemenis were called on to "cooperate with the general command to preserve stability and security."

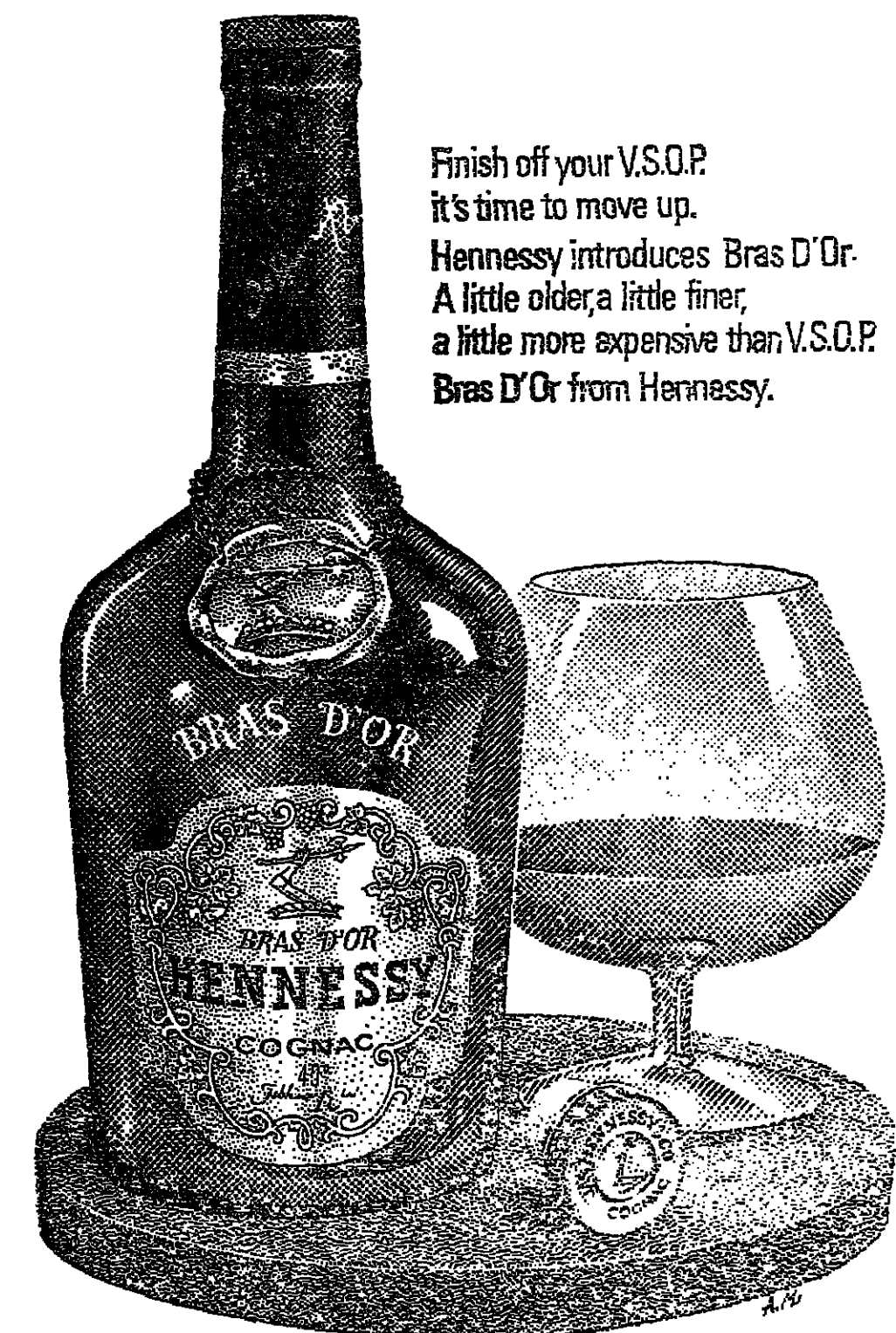
St-Tropez Gets Nudism Warning

SAINT-TROPEZ, France, June 13 (Reuters).—An anonymous letter has warned the mayor of this resort that bombs will be planted throughout the town, if nude bathers are allowed on the beaches this summer.

Topless bachelors were a common sight here last year, and full nudity on the beaches is not unusual these days. The letter said: "We are fed up with seeing nudists invading our town. If anyone shows up naked this season, our group will retaliate by planting bombs throughout Saint-Tropez."

Rabat Recalling Troop

RABAT, June 13 (UPI).—Morocco will recall its contingent of about 3,000 troops from Syria because of the recent Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement, government officials said today.



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After 1st Plan Failed

House Panel Memo Sees Nixon Active in 2d Cover-Up Effort

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—Confidential memorandums prepared for some Democratic members of the House impeachment committee have concluded that President Nixon took an active part in attempts to develop a second Watergate cover-up plan as the first one went awry.

According to the memorandums, sent by a member of the House Judiciary Committee staff, the second attempt to develop a cover-up plan was made in the weeks following the Watergate scandal in July and August of last year by seeking close associates to seek ways to prevent the scandal from touching the White House.

The staff analyses, two of which were obtained yesterday by New York Times, were based on confidential committee transcripts containing sections of White House conversations.

One of the transcripts cited two staff studies, but either from the White House or different versions published by White House, were the following:

On March 17, 1973, four days after Mr. Nixon has contended first learned of the scope of alleged cover-up, the President told John Dean 3d, then the White House legal counsel, to try to prevent officials of the 1973 election committee from learning H. R. Haldeman, who the White House chief of staff at the time, in the scandal.

Nixon was quoted in the transcript of the meeting, "I can't have that go to Haldeman."

In a long meeting with Dean and Mr. Haldeman on March 21, the President clinked and insisted, despite Dean's statement that it was not true, that the White House was a committee of Cuban-Americans in Miami as the source of "large cash payments" to the Watergate burglars.

One day later, at the President's first meeting with John Mitchell, the former attorney general, after learning of Mr. Mitchell's alleged role in the cover-up attempt, Mr. Nixon told him to continue trying to contain the scandal.

Mr. Nixon also was said to have told Mr. Mitchell: "Even up to this point, the whole theory has been containment, as you know, John."

In a series of comments at the meeting on March 22 of last year, Mr. Nixon described his order to Dean to write a publishable report on the Watergate case as a device to mask the involvement of White House and campaign officials in the cover-up.

The memo said Mr. Nixon had stated at one point that if the Senate Watergate committee should call Dean as a witness, the White House would reply: "Now that's out. Dean has—he makes the report. Here's everything Dean knows. That's where, that's why the Dean report is critical."

The last sentence, describing the Dean report as "critical," was missing from the White House version of the meeting.

It could not be determined how widely the memos were distributed among members of the Judiciary Committee. The studies were drafted by William Dixon, a lawyer on the committee staff, at the request of various Democratic members. They were made available by a congressional official who favors the impeachment of the President.

'Cover-up of Cover-up'

In one of the memos, dated June 7, 1974, Mr. Dixon wrote that the material he had digested for the analysis bore on "possible direct presidential involvement in the cover-up of the cover-up of the Watergate burglary and other illegal activities."

The second memo, dated June 4, 1974, stated that the committee transcripts could be "interpreted to support the assumption that the President never asked Dean to write a report for the purpose of giving him additional facts, but merely so it could be relied on as an excuse in the event things came 'unstick' and the President needed justification for inaction."

Committee members need not adopt the conclusions reached in the memos, but the staff documents and others like them could ultimately play a role in guiding the panel members toward some understanding of the voluminous evidence presented to them.

Significant Differences

Moreover, the leaked documents contained the first substantive information about significant differences between transcripts published by the White House and transcripts made by the Judiciary Committee from the same recordings.

Mr. Nixon has refused to honor committee subpoenas and requests for more than 100 White House tapes but has given the panel the same 19 recordings made available to the Watergate special prosecutor.

Some of the differences between the two versions of the transcripts were slight, but potentially significant.

Y. Police Use Lollipop to Save Girl Hostage, 5

NEW YORK, June 13 (UPI)—Police holding a lollipop and a 5-year-old girl hostage in the apartment of a killer yesterday. Officers then stormed the apartment and ended a 30-minute siege during which the girl's father was shot to death by police.

The police said the girl, Averill, pulled to safety after she was taken to a lollipop from an apartment in the Bronx when her father fell asleep. Seconds later, police stormed the apartment and disarmed Floyd Steele, 56, convicted killer and former mental patient.

They found the girl's stepfather, 34, dead on the floor from gunshot wounds. The incident began in the apartment when Steele apparently fired a gun on the trio after Kinsler objected to a pass she made at his wife.

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POINTING OUT THE SIGHTS—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., acting as Washington host and guide to a group of visiting children from New York. They were in Washington to attend a special workshop at the Kennedy Center.

Defend National Security Taps

Senate Leaders Head Kissinger Support

(Continued from Page 1)



Dean Rusk

Goldwater, R-Ind., who accused The Washington Post of "treason" for printing secret FBI documents that contradicted Mr. Kissinger's denials that he initiated wiretapping of 13 former aides and four newsmen.

"It's very obvious to me that any information that the government has can be obtained by The Washington Post or any other newspaper that wants to pay the price," Sen. Goldwater said.

The Washington Post's executive editor, Ben Bradlee, responded in a statement. "That's really an outrageous charge. We neither stole the documents nor bought them."

"We have a right to look at any information given to us by responsible government officials and we have a responsibility to print all information that is relevant and newsworthy."

Meanwhile, more senators

from both parties added their names today to the resolution supporting the secretary of state introduced yesterday by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. A half-dozen members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are co-sponsors.

Rebels in Philippines Are Offered Amnesty

MANILA, June 13 (UPI)—President Ferdinand Marcos announced yesterday that his martial-law government will grant full amnesty to South Philippine Muslim rebels who lay down their arms. About 5,000 rebels are fighting there for independence.

Under an agreement worked out yesterday, Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys would be free to test a sworn statement by Mr. Buzhardt that Mr. Ehrlichman's handwritten notes still on file at the White House contain nothing which would prove his guilt or innocence.

Mr. Ehrlichman still is denied the right to take his attorney into the White House vault that houses his files and the whole arrangement remains subject to challenge by Mr. Ehrlichman.

Unchanged is the President's claim of executive privilege giving him the last word on whether further documents subpoenaed by Mr. Ehrlichman can be used in the case.

However, Mr. Buzhardt said in

In Connection With Co-Defendants

Judge Delays Decision on Ehrlichman Trial

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell today postponed his decision on whether former White House aide John Ehrlichman will be tried along with three other defendants scheduled to go on trial next week in connection with the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

A 1 1/2-hour closed meeting of the judge and defense and prosecution lawyers ended without formal agreement on an apparent tentative compromise yesterday over the issue of executive privilege.

Judge Gesell of the U.S. District Court scheduled still another closed meeting for tomorrow and said in a statement "some sort of an order" will be issued tomorrow.

Participants in today's meeting were silent about what they heard in the judge's chambers. White House lawyer Fred Buzhardt was hospitalized with a suspected heart attack and two other lawyers represented President Nixon at the hearing.

Mr. Ehrlichman's co-defendants are Gordon Liddy, Eugene Martinez and Bernard Barker. Martinez and Barker pleaded guilty to the original Watergate burglary, while Liddy was convicted on the same charge.

Doubt on Trial Date

Whether or not Mr. Ehrlichman stands trial with the others, the continuing discussions have raised doubts that Monday's trial date can be met.

However, William French, one of Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers, said the trial date "depends on what the judge rules."

At various times, Judge Gesell has said he might dismiss the charges against Mr. Ehrlichman or consider action against President Nixon under contempt statutes if Mr. Ehrlichman is not allowed full access to the files he left behind as White House domestic affairs adviser.

After leaving court today Mr. Ehrlichman was driven to the White House, where it was believed he began examining his papers still in the White House files.

Under an agreement worked out yesterday, Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys would be free to test a sworn statement by Mr. Buzhardt that Mr. Ehrlichman's handwritten notes still on file at the White House contain nothing which would prove his guilt or innocence.

Mr. Ehrlichman still is denied the right to take his attorney into the White House vault that houses his files and the whole arrangement remains subject to challenge by Mr. Ehrlichman.

Unchanged is the President's claim of executive privilege giving him the last word on whether further documents subpoenaed by Mr. Ehrlichman can be used in the case.

However, Mr. Buzhardt said in

a sworn statement yesterday that nothing remains in the files subpoenaed by Mr. Ehrlichman "which bears on his guilt or innocence."

"Does the court correctly understand... that a series of papers selected from Mr. Ehrlichman's notes, now submitted in camera (chambers) to defense counsel, are free of any kind of privilege?" the judge asked Mr. Buzhardt yesterday.

"Yes, your honor," Mr. Buzhardt replied.

"That seems to be a substan-

tial change," the judge commented.

"We have progressed substantially. The claim of executive privilege has been removed," he said.

The statement apparently referred to documents surrendered to Judge Gesell by the White House last week.

At the heart of the struggle is whether Mr. Nixon or Judge Gesell would decide what documents in the President's control would be admitted as evidence in the trial.

Humphrey Returns Diamond, Given to Wife, to State Dept.

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP)—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., returned to the State Department yesterday a 7.9-carat diamond valued at more than \$100,000 given to his wife in 1963 by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The unset gem was removed from a safety deposit box in Minneapolis, flown here by special courier and returned to the office of protocol.

The delivery late yesterday followed two days of inquiries from The Washington Post on the whereabouts of the jewel and a sack of valuable baby leopard skins given Mrs. Humphrey on the same African trip by an official of Somalia.

The 10 leopard skins cannot be returned, a spokesman for the former Vice-President's office said, because they were sold in 1970 for \$7,500 and the money donated to a school for the mentally retarded in Minneapolis.

The diamond and the furs are officially the property of the U.S. government under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, which was amended in 1966 to bar foreign gifts to the families of U.S. officials, as well as to officials themselves. Under the law, such gifts are to be turned in to the chief of protocol for cataloging and disposition.

Humphrey Statement

Sen. Humphrey, in a prepared statement issued by his office last night, said:

"I did not realize at the time that the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act covered members of my family. In the case of both the leopard skins and the diamond, they were gifts made to Mrs. Humphrey. It was assumed that the gifts belonged to her."

"On all foreign trips I was accompanied by a protocol officer of the State Department. At no time did any officer of the State Department or any other agency of government inform me that the gifts received by me or members of my family

should be placed in the custody of the department."

However, the diamond and furs were turned over by a secretary on Sen. Humphrey's staff to the chief of protocol's office for processing in January, 1968, the same month they were received by the Humphreys. They were cataloged and stored in the custody of the protocol office for a year.

On Jan. 14, 1968, one week before Sen. Humphrey was to end his term as vice-president, his office asked the Johnson administration's outgoing chief of protocol to give the gifts back.

Since that time, Sen. Humphrey's press secretary, Betty South, said yesterday, the diamond has been kept by the Humphreys in a safe-deposit box. The furs were kept in cold storage until January, 1970, when they were sold.

Quake in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 13 (AP)—A strong earth tremor shook eastern Venezuela for seven seconds yesterday morning and left three persons dead, nine injured and several buildings damaged, according to police.

Another earthquake was reported in Mexico, about 180 miles south of Mexico City.

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Mr. Nixon's Line

In notifying chairman Peter W. Rodino that he has drawn the line on furnishing any further information for the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, President Nixon said that "a proceeding such as the present one places a great strain on our constitutional system." Mr. Nixon is right about that; but it is his arguments and his tactics, not the committee's or the courts', that are placing the greatest strains on the Constitution.

The argument in his letter to Mr. Rodino stands the Constitution on its head. His major assertion is that the principle of separation of powers requires that he resist the Judiciary Committee's effort to acquire the information it deems necessary to complete its subpoenas. He asserts, "would render the executive branch henceforth and forever more subservient to the legislative branch." Congressional investigation and, if warranted, removal of high officials—including the president—are what the impeachment process is all about. The impeachment power is rendered meaningless without the power to conduct a full inquiry into alleged presidential misconduct. The Constitution does not indicate that the executive and the legislative branches are to share that power. It gives it to the Congress.

Thus it is nonsense for Mr. Nixon to argue

that his unilateral determination that the committee has all the information it needs should suffice and that any further requests for information seriously imperil the presidency. Far from ransacking the White House files, the committee has been careful to justify each request for additional evidence. It has been respectful of Mr. Nixon and of the presidency.

Yet Mr. Nixon suggests that if he were to be less resolute he would be inviting future Congresses to institute frivolous impeachment proceedings in order to subordinate the executive to the legislative branch. If Watergate and history teach anything, they teach the lesson that Congresses are not simply reluctant, they are loath to begin the impeachment process.

Mr. Nixon's argument fails not simply on law, but also on logic. If all the additional evidence the committee has requested is exculpatory, the quickest way to end the constitutional strains and to nail the lingering suspicions is for Mr. Nixon to turn over the requested material. Instead, he has chosen to point an accusatory finger at the committee as it proceeds with its constitutional responsibilities. It is he, not the committee, who is distorting the Constitution's intention. By so doing, he is inviting the House and the Senate to draw the line on his constitutional obstruction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students and Jobs

An estimated 17,000 foreign students out of the 150,000 who are enrolled in American colleges face financial difficulties this summer if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service enforces its recent order prohibiting these students from accepting temporary employment. Unless the immigration authorities are generous in their promise to make exceptions in hardship cases, some students may actually have to cut their studies short and return to their home countries if they are prevented from supplementing their funds during the vacation period.

In tightening existing work rules, the immigration authorities are responding to the current economic downturn with an effort to protect the job opportunities of disadvantaged American youths. Although the actual number of jobs involved is not really significant, officials argue that no needy American should be displaced by a foreign national when jobs are so hard to come by.

It is nevertheless an oversimplification to treat the problem as nothing but a question of job openings. The opportunity to work

in an American setting can be an important and even necessary part of a foreign student's total educational experience. Rather than looking at the matter purely from the point of view of the immigration laws and the ups and downs of the economy, educational and governmental planners ought to seek new ways of simultaneously expanding employment opportunities for foreign students in the United States and for American students abroad. Such an approach could improve young people's foreign study experience without creating too unfavorable a balance of youth jobs in any country.

Simply barring foreign students from supplementing their funds by means of summer employment will have the effect of excluding the less affluent from study here, thus turning that important educational opportunity into the exclusive privilege of the rich. Until more satisfactory arrangements are worked out, the immigration authorities can help avert unnecessary hardship by enforcing the rules with a maximum of compassion and a minimum of rigidity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Threat

Some things are better left unsaid, and Secretary of State Kissinger's threat in Salzburg to resign unless the Watergate-related allegations against him are "cleared up" was one of these. One can sympathize with Kissinger's desire, after his recent return from an arduous and successful 33-day quest for peace in the Middle East, to discuss the intricacies of diplomatic maneuvering and the high calling of statecraft rather than what he said or did not say . . . several years ago. Yet it is a fact that Kissinger's statement (to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) on Young's role has been officially challenged in a court of law in a sworn deposition by John Ehrlichman, and the secretary must know that he cannot claim immunity on such matters from the press, even when such questions, as happens occasionally, are rudely phrased or indelicately pressed.

—From the Washington Star-News.

The secretary seems particularly vexed because he feels that the "new" revelations he is being badgered to explain are really warmed-over hash which the Senate examined prior to his approval. We hope the [Senate] panel will do all it can to expedite the review and make public its findings. The secretary certainly has that much coming to him.

—From the New York Daily News.

While it may be unprecedented for a Senate committee to give a vote of confidence to a cabinet officer whom it previously confirmed, such a hearing undoubtedly would clear the air. If the hearings put to rest once and for all time Mr. Kissinger's role in the security wiretaps, it should satisfy everyone as well as Mr. Kissinger's "honor."

—From the Chicago Tribune.

The Kissinger plea . . . can be interpreted in varied ways. It will be regarded by some as precisely what it appeared to be: an anguished cry from a possibly wronged public

official for a full hearing into reports that he believes affront the truth. Alternatively it can be seen as an artful grandstand play, intended not to clear up discrepancies but to cover them up in the name of diplomacy. The truth will require serious, diligent pursuit.

—From the New York Post.

What started out as an investigation of Watergate has become a permanent, wide-ranging investigation of the Republican-controlled executive branch by the Democratic-controlled Congress. . . . This investigative octopus has grabbed Secretary Kissinger, a sensitive man who feels his honor impugned. . . . We regret that Kissinger threatens to resign if he doesn't get satisfaction. We think he is overreacting and may be painting himself into a corner.

—From the Detroit News.

Kissinger has done more for world peace in the past six years than perhaps any other single man in this century. . . . He is beyond dispute the most brilliant and effective member of the President's administration. . . . It would be a tragedy for America and for the world if Kissinger resigned.

—From the Atlantic Constitution.

What Dr. Kissinger is accused of having done is not comparable to the rest of his malpractice that has been exposed by the Watergate inquiries. It would be wrong and deeply damaging to the United States and her allies if a justifiable inquiry became a manhunt.

—From the Times (London).

His press conference in Salzburg was unfortunate and unnecessary. . . . We can appreciate his anger and his annoyance. The wiretap controversy must seem remote from the world peace challenge of the moment. But a free society protects its freedom with free inquiry. Kissinger should not mistake that inquiry for ingratitude. The nation appreciates what he has accomplished.

—From the Los Angeles Times.



'Of Course, This Looks Bad; but It Can't Hurt Us as Much as Giving Them the Evidence.'

Kissinger's Failure of Perception

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Henry A. Kissinger's unique place in world politics was indicated plainly enough by the British treatment of his resignation threat. It was the headline in the tabloids. The Guardian doubtless reflected informed opinion when it said his departure would be "a sad day."

His extraordinary position has its heavy burdens. For months Kissinger has conducted the foreign policy of a great power in the virtual absence of political leadership. He spent exhausting weeks successfully negotiating in one of the most impossible situations on earth, the Middle East. He might well feel, after all that, that the press was sharper than a serpent's tooth to question him about wiretapping.

But sympathy stops there. Kissinger has had ample glory from his office, and less criticism than many secretaries of state. His threat of resignation was calculated to arouse alarm and support for him, especially in Congress, and it did. But there are questions that will not go away: questions about integrity, civility and respect for the democratic process.

The immediate issue is whether Kissinger was truthful in denying to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had "initiated" or "recommended" the wiretapping of 17 White House colleagues and reporters starting in 1969. But it is not just a verbal bubble.

As his confirmation hearings the secretary sought to give the impression that he had only a remote relationship to that tapping. The committee showed no desire to pursue the matter. But evidence has emerged since then to suggest that he was much more centrally involved in the tapping episode.

In his angry news conference at Salzburg he said it was a "fact" that "the wiretaps in question were legal." Many legal scholars would disagree. The Supreme Court unanimously rejected the argument that the President has inherent power to use taps against domestic organizations thought to be threatening the country's security. Would the courts have found such a power to tap, say, journalists, without express congressional authorization and without court orders?

It is really more a question of decency, of civility, than of law. Kissinger says now that he finds wiretapping "distasteful." But some who observed him firsthand in the White House noticed no great qualms about such surreptitious operations.

Try to imagine the great Republican secretaries of state of the past—Charles Evans Hughes, or Henry Stimson—standing still for the wiretapping of their associates. No one would have dared make such a suggestion to those men. Doubt remains that Kissinger really perceives how nasty it is to initiate or condone spying on one's colleagues and friends.

When Kissinger complains of being persecuted, of suffering attacks on his honor, it is somewhat reminiscent of President Nixon seeking sympathy for his "difficult" decision to bomb Hanoi at Christmas, 1972. Sympathy should be saved for the victims. In this case they were honorable public servants and journalists, and their wives and children.

Unlike the President, the secretary of state evidently does have something nagging at his conscience. He has come back to the wiretapping question again and again, not only in the remarkable Salzburg performance

but in private conversations. How much pain might have been avoided if he had been candid with the Senate in the first place, if he had accepted a share of responsibility for his abuse of power.

The difficulty is that Henry Kissinger may not see any abuse. For the wiretap episode is closely related to his whole view of government power, who should exercise it and how.

What led to this wiretapping was a story disclosing that the United States was secretly bombing Cambodia. Kissinger was furious at the disclosure. And the premise of his fury was that the President of the United States should have power to bomb another country without informing, much less consulting, Congress or the public.

That view of power fits some systems of government; it worked

well for Bismarck up to a point. But, as we learned so painfully in Vietnam, the secret manipulation of power does not suit our constitutional democracy.

Henry Kissinger has always wanted to operate alone—to be the lone horseman, as he once put it. Some of his resentment that boiled up in Salzburg may relate not only to the wiretapping issue but to doubts thrown recently on the honor and the effectiveness of his one-man performance in the Vietnam negotiations.

To ask him to accept the restraints and inconveniences of our constitutionalism is to ask a great deal. But there is no alternative. That is what Watergate is all about: The end does not justify the means. Henry Kissinger will still this disturbance only when he accepts that he, like others, must live by the rules.

Letters

Supertanker

Representing Intertanko, the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, including nearly 1,500 tankers, or more than 125 million deadweight tons, I feel that the editorial on supertankers (Herald Tribune, June 5) was highly misleading.

The charge was made that supertankers represent a potential danger to the environment of the seas. It is true, as pointed out, that tankers in the range of 200,000 tons and more have been increasingly more common during the last years. The transportation of oil from the Persian Gulf to Europe and Japan as well as on other routes is more economically undertaken by supertankers.

In this regard, it seems to be admitted in the article, however, no reference was made to the fact that this contributes to reducing the price of oil by low transportation costs, the freight being subject to an open and free competition.

It is said that the number of supertankers causes traffic jams likely to result in serious accidents. As to accidental pollution, one may ask what the situation would be if instead of a limited number of supertankers there was an enormous fleet of smaller tankers. To replace a tanker of 255,000 tons by 16,000-tonners, a common size in the mid-1940s, some 17 tankers would be needed to do the job. More than 350 tankers exceeding 200,000 dwt are in operation today. Without them the risk of congestion and possible collision leading to pollution would be enormously larger. This is spelled out in the White House's energy message to Congress, April 18, 1973, which gives full credit to the supertanker.

Furthermore, one cannot look merely at the size of the ship. IMCO has issued rules limiting the size of the tanks within a supertanker, substantially reducing the chances for any major spill. IMCO, to reduce the possibility of accidents in heavy traffic areas, has worked out traffic separation schemes which are under constant review and development.

Apart from the question of accidental pollution, the shipping industry, including oil companies and independent tanker owners, has worked closely with governments to find ways and means to reduce any operational pollution from a tanker. The first

International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil was adopted in 1954 and has been amended in 1962, 1969 and 1971 to reduce pollution from tankers. Last year IMCO convened a new International Conference on Marine Pollution resulting in the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships which is now open for signature by governments. This convention will totally prohibit discharge of oil and oily residues in listed special areas. It will now be up to the governments to insure that reception facilities are available.

The supertankers are classed by reputable classification societies. They are owned and operated by shipowners of high standing and long experience. These new tankers are the most sophisticated transport vessels as far as safety is concerned.

JORGEN JAKRE,
Chairman, Intertanko,
Oslo.

Anti-NATO

The publication of U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger's public relations puffball, "NATO's Constant Need for Improvement" (Herald Tribune, June 3) raises numerous questions—not the least of which is why did such a fine journal give so many columns for the printing of a propaganda statement?

There are two constant themes in Mr. Schlesinger's article: 1) The purpose of NATO has been, and will continue to be, the defense of Western Europe against possible Soviet invasion; and 2) the American people should continue to spend their wealth on missiles, munitions and military cadre.

NATO is, in reality, a 25-year-old military alliance whose cold war assumptions no longer hold. The scholarship of such historians as John Swenson, Jr., Richard Barnett, William Williams and others has refuted at least in the American intellectual community, the lies and illusions upon which American support for NATO was based.

NATO is an outdated military alliance. Nevertheless, it is looking for and creating new roles for itself. For that reason, it is more dangerous than ever before. For the moment, NATO is playing three roles. First, it provides a cover for continuing American preoccupation and domination in Western Europe. Secondly, it

As Era Ends Opening Door in Spain

By Tom Wicker

MADRID—In 1971, Spain's feared state police, the Guardia Civil, took into custody a worker who had been distributing political propaganda. Somehow, a Guardia Civil gun went off; the worker was killed; and the matter was recorded as an accident.

The worker's family was notified of his death only when he was about to be buried. They engaged Jaime Miralles Alvarez, a Madrid lawyer from a monarchist, pro-Franco family, whose brother had been killed in the Civil War fighting for the Nationalists. When Mr. Miralles investigated, he found serious questions about the "accident"; he boldly reported his findings to the minister of defense and other officials; and he was promptly arrested on charges of having insulted the armed forces.

Nothing unusual about that in Generalissimo Franco's Spain; the journalist son of a powerful Spanish banker recently got 19 years in prison for "illegal assembly." But Mr. Miralles was fortunate; he did not come to trial for three years, and on May 31 before a military tribunal he was found not guilty because of insufficient evidence. His lawyer, Prof. Torno Galvan, the Socialist leader, believes the new climate of "liberalization" springing from the coming end of Franco's rule and spurred by the revolution in Portugal, caused the armed forces to drop the Miralles matter.

Promises

The government is well aware of that climate and has even contributed to it. On Feb. 12, the new premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, promised four vaguely worded reforms—the election of local mayors, removing numerous government and armed forces officials from parliament, trade union "evolution" and "the right of political association," seemingly a reference to legalizing political parties. How much reform the government actually will propose remains to be seen.

A powerfully interested observer of the government's moves is Prince Juan Carlos, Generalissimo Franco's 36-year-old son, who as the next chief of state, albeit from Spanish politics but not isolated in the sun-baked, Zarzuela Palace just outside Madrid, the affable but nervous Juan Carlos would welcome "liberalization"—particularly the emergence of political parties—before he takes over from Franco. His hope is for enough change before Franco's death to prevent a torrent of change coinciding with or following his own succession, since he knows he will have neither the institutional power nor the personal authority of Franco to deal with any threatened upheaval.

Such "preventive reform"—change to contain change—is probably the prime motive, also,

of controlling forces with great Spanish institutions: the universities, the syndicates, the Francoist police, the Francoist army. Yet, there are within each that genuine more than "liberalization" Franco-style regime; and in the government, a leadership that is not so much lower-ranking official real, not token change.

One young liberal, who very hopefully, since he sees Carlos as virtually "the Franco," described "the friends' program as amnesties, political prisoners, civil greater workers' rights, autonomy for Basque and Catalan minorities, free elections and parliamentary government."

Holding On

It is probably safe to say Generalissimo Franco, the government, Juan Carlos and armed forces do not mind change so sweeping. There remains, moreover, a real old guard, or right in and out of the armed that apparently has taken beginning of "liberalization" and revolution in Portugal signals to crack down rather loosen up.

Some informed political believe Franco himself—politician still—may be ending the right wing "und rug" as a counter to his own government's "liberal" in bounds. But when a right-wing, José A. Giron, spoke out against posed reforms, no crisis in—and much of Madrid's ill press attacked him. Giron, when the right-wing h the Guardia Civil issued raising the possibility of a take-over after the situation of Premier C. Blanco last December, h forced to rescind the ord Gen. Manuel Diaz Aldega army chief of staff, w thought to be a liberal. The reform, while no on counts the old guard, al some degree of liberal seems assured. But if the even cracks open that do it then hold it firmly again pent-up political forces rears?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are at the discretion of the editor. Anonymous letters will not be published. Letters must be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bulgarian Aid

It is difficult to understand how it is possible that the colleagues of Heinrich Schepeter, who is now a sentence of death in Sofia, accused spy, would be able to know that Mr. Schepeter, known as a political spy (Herald Tribune, June 7), since he left New York nearly seven years after only a short stay there. As a more recent acquaintance of Mr. Schepeter in New York, I was involved with him from 1967 until 1972. I had the distinct impression that he was an idealistic Communist who felt himself bound to his country, and who did not present his country in light in any discussion arose.

Anyone who facts the part of returning to work in his home country, after a long stay abroad as an international civil servant has feelings of apprehension, in this respect Mr. Schepeter is no exception. However, in us who were close to him he left were not aware of his departure, nor of any fear on his part of what happen to him upon his Vienna.

PATRICIA G.

Pathet Lao Proving Dominant in Running Laotian Coalition

By James M. Markham

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 13 (AP)—In the two months since formation of the new coalition government in Laos, the Communist-led Pathet Lao has taken clear lead over its disorganized and neutralist competitors.

Already the Pathet Lao is leading like the dominant part of the new arrangement as its erstwhile enemies in—as one diplomat put it—“running their tails to strong as out of Sam Nua.”

Sam Nua is the Pathet Lao's administrative capital. And it is the four-fifths of Laos that Pathet Lao controls with its Vietnamese allies remain of bounds to neutralist and right officials from Vientiane.

In contrast, the Pathet Lao has fully taken military control of the up-country royal capital (Luang Prabang and, here in Vientiane, has people at ministerial or subministerial levels in most important government jobs.

Galling to Rightists

he leanness of the Feb. 21, peace agreement, which ended the Pathet Lao's present military position at the time, was always apparent on the face, but some rightists find it more galling in reality.

“We are losing, we are losing,” said a prominent rightist minister, surveying an orator, colored organization of the new coalition government.

“They have taken the Assembly, the economy, and what do we have of it? Nothing.”

he Pathet Lao's most resounding forum has been the National Council, which is based in Luang Prabang and headed by the late Souphanouvong, the titular leader of the Laotian Revolution Movement.

he 42-member council is rhetorically “equal” to the cabinet, which it is supposed to furnish a broad policy recommendation. Although the Vientiane is equally represented on the council, rightists have long denounced it as “the Politburo.”

Constitution Amended

May 10, Prince Souphanouvong spoke to the council, stating that the constitution amended “to insure democratic rights.”

Two weeks later, the council

Court Ends Bail, Orders Calley Back in Custody

NEW ORLEANS, June 13 (AP)—A federal appeals court ordered today to former Army Lt. William Calley's freedom on bail after his My Lai conviction is sued in civilian courts.

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the U.S. district court judge who had granted bail to Calley after the Army's move to lock him up in military prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

In a five-page ruling issued 24 days after a special, expedited hearing, the three-judge panel ordered Calley back into Army custody with the Army to decide if it wants to keep him.

Calley thus must continue serving his 10-year sentence while his lawyers argue before U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott in Columbus, Ga., in an effort to have his military conviction retried in a civilian court.

Soviet Professor Reported Linked to Obscene Films

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI)—A prominent Soviet critic of American literature has been dismissed from his job and officially discredited for allegedly importing obscene pornographic films, making his own pornographic films, according to unofficial reports circulating here.

he critic, Prof. Alexander Lukin, has been fired from the Institute of World Literature in Moscow, and his name is being removed from all libraries, books, articles, according to well-known sources, who say he will be put on trial.

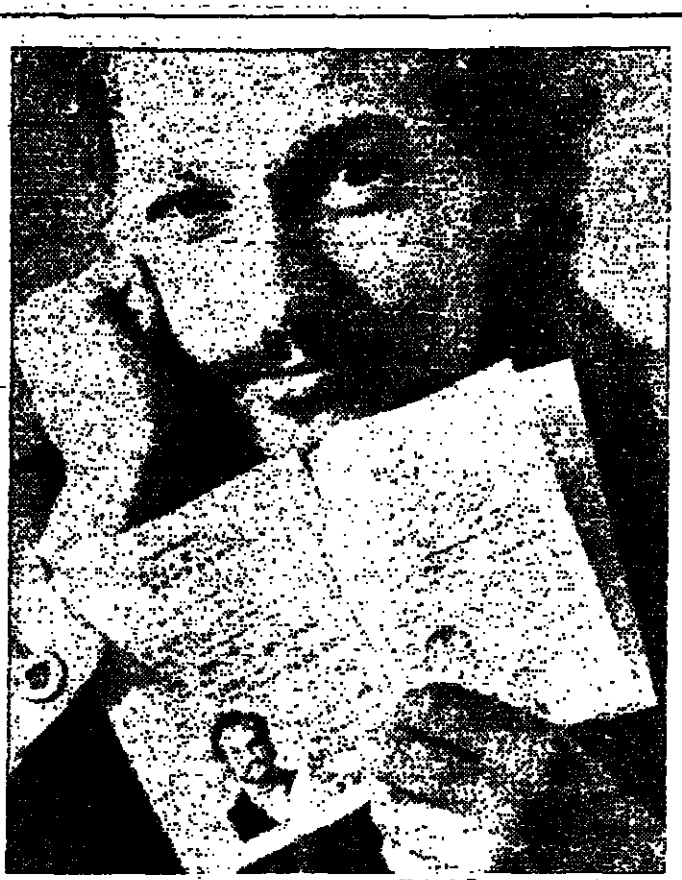
his published works, Prof. Lukin often criticized immorality and pornography in American literature. In an essay, Norman Mailer, he said America was “flooded with pornographic books,” listing titles “The Hot Flesh of the World,” “The Bed of the Forbidden,” and “Naked Nymphs of the World.”

Prof. Nikolukin, however, according to informants here, left a collection of hard-core pornographic films from a trip to America. In Moscow, according to reports, the professor began making his own pornographic films, using two young girls and middle-aged men, using himself, as models.

he professor's wife, it is said, sold the pictures here. When asked why, according to report, she replied, “You have to live somehow.”

Philippine Toll Is 48

MANILA, June 13 (Reuters)—A tropical storm Dula killed at least 48 persons as it lashed the Philippines this week, the Red Cross said.



READY TO GO—Soviet ballet dancer Valery Panov with exit visas for himself and his wife in Moscow yesterday. He has now completed nearly all exit formalities and is expecting to leave for Israel today.

Move Seen as Purge of Six Ministers

Premier Quits in Cambodia, Is Reappointed

PHNOM PENH, June 13 (AP)—Premier Long Boret resigned today because of mounting disension within his coalition cabinet. President Lon Nol immediately named him to form a new government, a source close to the President reported.

Political sources said that the new government would be made up of members of Mr. Long Boret's faction of the National Union of the Social Republic party and of military men.

This would exclude representatives of former Premier Sihanouk's Srik Mal's Republican party and of a faction allied with former chief of state Cheng Heng. Those two groups had six ministers in the coalition cabinet.

The six ministers submitted their resignations last week to protest Mr. Long Boret's handling of a student riot in which the education minister and his deputy were killed. They also criticized the government's handling of the economy, the military draft and other problems.

The discussion stems from attacks in the National Assembly on the ministers from the Srik Malak and Cheng Heng factions. The assembly is controlled by the Social Republicans.

Little Effect Seen

But the cabinet changes are expected to have little effect on government policy, which is determined by Marshal Lon Nol. Mr. Long Boret and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, a top government official recently said that Mr. Dean “is involved in almost every major decision of the government and a number of minor ones as well.”

Meanwhile, fighting continued for the fourth straight day at the oil refinery near Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief port on the south coast, the military command said.

It said that Khmer Rouge troops also were increasing pressure on the town of Kompong Sela, on Highway 4. The insurgents already control much of the highway, the chief land route between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

Near isolated Kompong Thom, north of Phnom Penh, government soldiers skirmished with a rebel force and killed 30 insurgents, the command said. A government soldier was reported killed and 16 wounded.

Dispute Stalls Search

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI)—Negotiations on the search for 1,100 American servicemen missing in action in the Indochina war stalled today when South Vietnam and the United States refused to meet a Communist demand, the Saigon command spokesman said.

Demonstrators Disrupt Bolshoi Opening in U.K.

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Hundreds of demonstrators disrupted the opening night of Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet company in London last night. A squad of policemen stood shoulder to shoulder to hold back the crowd.

As the first-night audience settled in their seats, someone from an upper balcony at the Coliseum Theatre shouted: “We apologize for the delay in starting this evening. It is due to the imprisonment of Soviet Jews.”

The audience responded with a loud chorus of boos. The demonstrators tried to speak on but their words were drowned out. A counter-demonstration by Palestinians also tried to shout down the Jewish demonstrators.

A third group representing members of the London Young Conservatives dressed in black leotards and pink ballet shoes handed out leaflets proclaiming: “The company that dances in front of you tonight especially represents a regime which dances on others.”

Earlier a crowd of ballet fans showered the Soviet dancers with rose petals as they arrived at the stage door.

During Winter Shortages

U.S. Is Probing Actions of Oil Companies

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Justice Department may ask a grand jury to investigate whether major oil companies acted to worsen the impact of last winter's fuel shortage and then used it to boost profits.

“We're trying to find out if the shortage was engineered,” Keith Clearwaters, deputy assistant attorney general in charge of the oil investigation, said in an interview. “If it was, then we'll bring in some indictments.”

He said the department's recently formed special energy unit is attempting to gather enough evidence to warrant giving the case to a grand jury. This preliminary phase should be completed this summer, he said.

According to the department's initial schedule, indictments, if there are any, could be issued in a year or two, he said.

The oil companies involved have been notified of the inquiry, he said, but he declined to identify them or to indicate how many there were.

Anti-Trust Inquiry

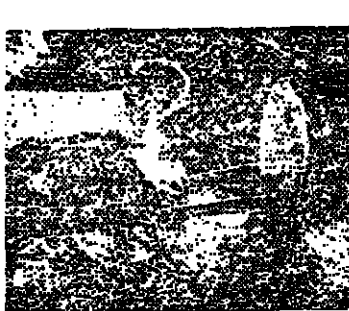
Mr. Clearwaters said that the investigation is centering on whether oil companies committed anti-trust violations such as

agreeing to withhold certain products from the market, rigging prices and dividing the market among themselves to avoid competition. It also is checking whether the companies, through previous agreements with oil-producing countries, made the United States overly vulnerable to last winter's Arab oil embargo.

Some critics have claimed that the oil companies have kept the U.S. inflow of foreign fuel at a level designed to sell every barrel immediately and keep prices high. Few foreign reserves were stored

Jackson to Visit China

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters)—Sen. Hubert H. Jackson, D-Wash., said yesterday that he will visit Peking from July 1 to 6 at the invitation of the Chinese government.



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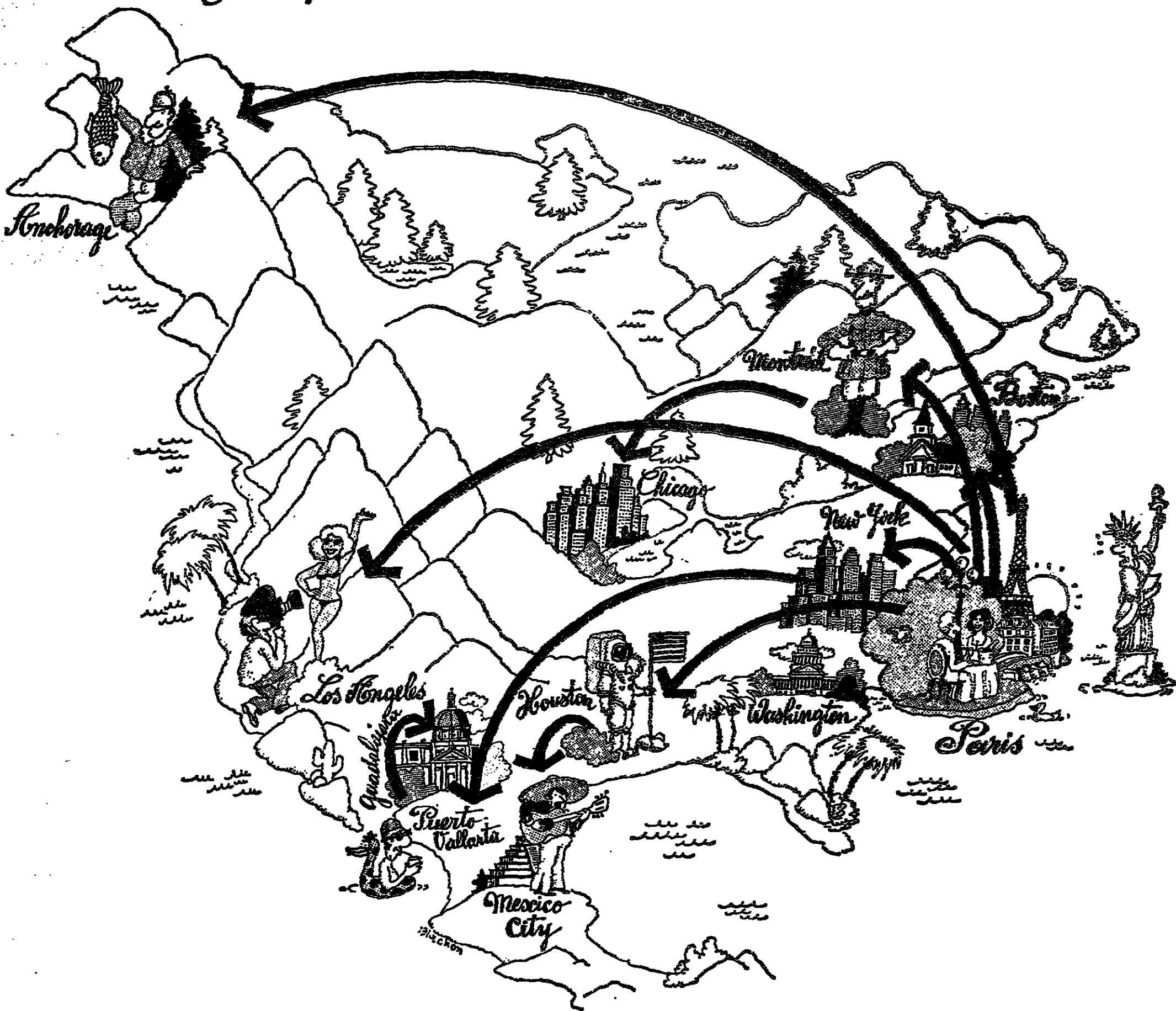
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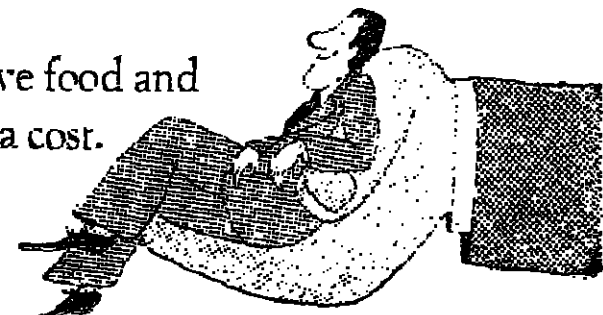
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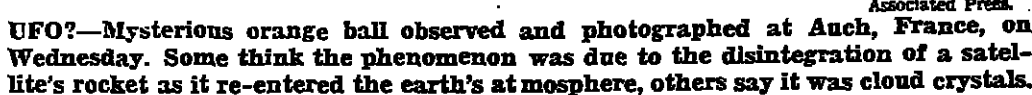


Boston Trials to Test Abortion Reforms

PRAGUE, June 13 (UPI).—Top-ranking Comecon officials will meet Tuesday in Sofia to decide a new charter for the communist economic community, diplomats said today.

That study, published in the June 7, 1973, issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, described an experiment by the doctors designed to determine

Critics of the indictments charge they were politically motivated. They say the doctors are being used as scapegoats to challenge the Supreme Court abortion rulings, which permit abortion almost on demand in the first six months of pregnancy.



In the Communist party, as in many other institutions, the top post is often held by a local man but the chief operating deputy is also often a Russian. The Russians are an essential

Dr. Eddy's analysis of 17 seven cairns in the structure suggested that they could also have been used to sight the rising of certain bright stars that appear on the horizon shortly before sunrise.

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An Ideal Cast, Conductor For Paris Opéra 'Elektra'

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 13 (UPI).—It will be a long time before those who saw and heard it can forget the production of Strauss's "Elektra," which last night had the last of four performances at the Opéra.

The production, with ideal casting, a conductor steeped in the score, and staging that revealed in the opera's 100-or-so minutes of blood-soaked decadence.

The anticipation was high, as was clear from the ovation given to Böhm when he walked into the orchestra pit, and under his loving hand the violent score was unleashed with astonishing clarity and richness. If there was little restraint in this reading, it was well aware that he had singers who do not need to worry about being blanketed by the orchestral turbulence.

Birgit Nilsson hardly needs any further endorsement as the ektira of the age. Last night, it took the first couple of scenes for her powerful soprano to lose a slight edge and tonal insecurity, but she once again gave a performance of stunning vocal power, a of dramatic nuance and economical in gesture.

Leonie Rysanek made Chrysothemis a real counterweight to this ektira, not only with her renowned gleaming high notes, but with dramatic urgency that gave the gentler sister a stronger personality.

Christa Ludwig completed a formidable trio as Clytemnestra, suggesting with her rich mezzo the character's moral decay, but overacting a bit at times as if to compensate for the fact that under her lavish costume and grotesque headpiece, she is a girl whose natural gifts do not run to the personification of cadence.

Tom Krause was a noble, somber-voiced Orest, Richard Cassilly debauched but still dangerously virile Aegisthus, and members of the era's company performed smoothly in several difficult minor parts.

Andrzej Majewski's single set is not a naturalistic palace, but an immense hall that seems to emanate an atmosphere of decay, eerily perceived through archways and windows. August ending seemed on the wealth of symbolism in the story and stressed tensions between the women in his staging, but had a tendency to be over-the-top at times—bringing Aegisthus's slaying by Orest out on the open on a balcony robbed the scene of the impact of half-idea horror.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 13 (UPI).—"Tartuffe" at the Théâtre de la rue Saint-Martin is one of the most striking of the 17th-century productions—an original, provocative theatrical work.

What Planchon has attempted to give not only the play, but a hint of the play behind the play. "Tartuffe" has been a cry of freedom for 300 years. A sociological study of the influence of smothering religiosity, it caused the fiercest literary controversy of the 17th century. In the 1890s in Blois declared that it was a reproduction in the brain of a clown of the pietistic belly-aching of an ignoble age." In own time, François Mauriac, eminently suggested that only Molière's Christian death excuses it for having written it.

By his searing satire on the official Gestapo that bedeviled France of his day, Molière

selected as a clinical example a particular unit of the community on which it operated its criticism—the family, a prosperous, middle-class family in the reign of Louis XIV. There is Orgon, the middle-class husband; his young second wife; the two children of his first marriage—the headstrong Damis and the timid Marianne, in love with Valère and nearly sacrificed to the intruding ogre; the puritanical mother-in-law; the urbane, reasoning brother-in-law, and the common-sense maid, representative of the people, who sees through all. Into this bourgeois household the oily Tartuffe worms his way under the cloak of pious uplift. His saintly pose is the perfect mask for his machinations as he tries to cheat the gullible host of his possessions, seduce his wife and marry the daughter.

Planchon's production, retaining the text in toto, embroiders the play with startling directorial and scenic innovations. Orgon's home is still under construction. The opening scenes take place amid debris and scaffolding and in the laundry. Curtains give way to curtains as we penetrate

the interior of the house (and of the drama). The furniture and statuary of the main hall are under dust covers and the frescoes on the wall are unfinished. The inference is that this is the home of a nouveau riche, who is credulous, generous and untutored in protective skepticism. Orgon, by his very position in society, is in French argot *une belle poire*, a sucker. The details of the décor are explanations of the situation as the action discloses the cruel temper of the autocratic state in the shadows of which opportunists find rich pastures.

The production moves at a leisurely, almost stately pace, but the magic of the direction holds one rapt. Tempo and text are only at odds in the last act when

"Mona Lisa" in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" goes on view at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow tomorrow for three weeks.

The Soviet stop-over, after a showing in Tokyo was arranged by French museum authorities.

Outdoor and entrance free. The Fluxus Images troupe is playing Molière's "Le Médecin Volant" every evening through June 20 in Le Marché Sainte-Catherine in the Marais.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1974

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U.K. Bank in Warning As Trade Gap Worsens

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Bank of England warned today that the British economy is in "great difficulty" as the government reported that the trade deficit in May set a new record.

The central bank's warning came in a report immediately after the release of the trade figures. The report said that Britain's trade deficit in May was £1.1 billion, the highest since 1967. The deficit was caused by a sharp increase in imports, particularly of machinery and transport equipment, and a decline in exports.

The report also noted that the trade deficit in the first five months of 1974 was £5.1 billion, compared with £4.5 billion in the same period last year. The deficit was also a record for the first five months of any year since 1967.

The Bank of England said that the trade deficit was a "serious problem" and that it was "likely to worsen" unless the government took action. The bank said that it was "convinced" that the government's current policy was "inadequate" to deal with the problem.

The report also noted that the trade deficit was a "major factor" in the decline of the pound sterling. The pound had fallen to a new low against the dollar, and the Bank of England said that it was "likely to continue to fall" unless the government took action.

The report also noted that the trade deficit was a "major factor" in the decline of the British economy. The economy had slowed down, and the Bank of England said that it was "likely to continue to slow down" unless the government took action.

The report also noted that the trade deficit was a "major factor" in the decline of the British government's credit rating. The rating had been lowered, and the Bank of England said that it was "likely to continue to be lowered" unless the government took action.

The report also noted that the trade deficit was a "major factor" in the decline of the British government's popularity. The government's popularity had fallen, and the Bank of England said that it was "likely to continue to fall" unless the government took action.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Citroën Expects 'Big' 1974 Deficit

Citroën SA expects to suffer a "big deficit" for 1974 in spite of economy measures and the expected rise in sales because of new or improved models. Citroën will cut the dividend payment for 1973 despite net earnings of \$4.4 million.

The company paid a net of 2.8 francs a share for 1973 on earnings of 32 million francs.

In its annual report for 1973 the board of Citroën warned that the French auto industry faces "grave difficulties likely to provoke a reduction of employment." The report said that the group's activities were reduced following the energy crisis, while price increases for cars authorized by the government were markedly below the higher cost of production and accrued charges to finance stocks.

U.S. Oil Futures Market Eyed

New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) governors have agreed in principle to work toward initiating futures trading in petroleum products and crude oil freight rates in a joint operation with the International Petroleum Freight Exchange (IPFE) of New York.

A formal contract between the two exchanges will be developed. The two exchanges have been discussing the development of trading on the NYMEX in heating and fuel oil futures and three-year freight rate commitments, using futures contracts adapted from those used on the IPFE. Trading in the petroleum products are likely to be 100 metric tons, free-on-board Rotterdam.

with quotes in U.S. dollars. Delivery commitments are expected to span 18 months.

Thyssen Sells Takeover of Rheinstahl

August Thyssen Hütte is negotiating to take over the minority of Rheinstahl that it does not already own through an exchange of one Thyssen share for every two Rheinstahl shares. At present Thyssen owns about 61 percent of Rheinstahl's equity, acquired through an offer last year. A further bid to complete merger of the two steel companies had been generally expected. Although a 1-2 exchange ratio forms the basis of the negotiations, sources close to Thyssen say the final form of the offer has not yet been decided upon.

French Aperitif Firms to Merge

Sté. Pernod and Sté. Ricard, both aperitif producers, have announced merger plans. They will set up a holding company, Sté. Pernod-Ricard, to which they will transfer their financial resources. They also will transfer their industrial assets to two new units and set up a joint company to handle exports. The activities of these new units will be coordinated by the holding company. Terms of the merger, still to be decided, will be submitted to shareholders before year-end. Pernod already controls 48 percent of Ricard. It reported net earnings of 27.7 million francs (\$7.7 million) last year on sales of 973 million francs. Ricard had net earnings of 52.5 million francs in 1973 and sales of 991 million francs.

Question Is, How Far, How Fast

Most Commodity Prices Falling, Bank Says

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Sugar, coffee and metals prices are holding up but most other commodity prices are slipping lower, a major New York bank says.

In fact, the big question about commodity prices is how fast and how far they will slide, according to First National City Bank.

Price drops in the United States

are most apparent in soybeans, poultry and eggs, the bank notes in its June economic letter. Meanwhile, however, coffee and sugar are near 20-year peaks.

The vast surge in global commodity prices in recent times was due to an expansion of more than 50 percent in the world money stock over the past three years, the bank says. Even in the absence of other forces such as supply shortages, the bank adds, commodity prices would have been driven up by this global monetary inflation.

The supply outlook is now strong for non-food commodities, Citibank declares, but prices will decline because of restrictive monetary policies which have already resulted in a slowdown of world output.

Money Blamed

The single most crucial factor in the commodity price outlook, the bank says, is monetary policy. It adds that "money stock growth in the principal industrial countries is now markedly slower than a year ago. If this restrictive posture is maintained, commodity prices may well plummet."

"The alternative possibility is that political considerations will

Industrial Goods Prices Soar in U.S.

By Peter Millius

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The government's wholesale price index rose another 1.3 percent last month, and the true food and fuel were the things at fault, the Labor Department said today.

Prices in the farm-product sector of the economy actually declined a seasonally-adjusted 2.2 percent, their third monthly slip in a row, and fuel prices rose less sharply than in any other month this year.

But that good news was offset by a near upheaval in the prices of hundreds of other basic industrial commodities throughout the economy.

Industrial prices, which make up about two-thirds of the overall wholesale average, and are the part most economists look to as the true indicator of inflation, rose an adjusted 2.7 percent for the month.

Metals—But machinery prices up 2.5 percent, chemicals 2.3, non-metallic minerals 3.3, rubber and plastics 3.3, pulp and paper 1.7 and textiles 1.2. Fuels rose 2.9 percent.

Stimulus Comments

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said this apparent spreading of inflation reflected in part "the passing through of earlier increases of prices of energy and other raw commodities," and in part "the removal of price controls which went on rapidly during February, March and April."

"There are now signs," he continued, "that prices of industrial raw commodities, on the average, are declining, and the post-decontrol bulge will not be repeated. Thus the rapid increase of industrial prices this spring, which was not unexpected, is likely to be followed by smaller increases."

"It is essential that this should happen if expectations for slower rates of consumer prices are to be met," he said.

The department, in addition to its regular monthly report, published revisions of its wholesale indexes for the past year. The

Bureau of Labor Statistics said as long ago as last November that it was overstating how fast fuel prices—and thus industrial and wholesale prices generally—were going up. Its monthly surveys were picking up only the highest and not average wholesale fuel prices.

Thus the department said last month that wholesale fuel prices in April were 77.5 percent above the year before. It now says they were up 53.2 percent in those 12 months. It said then that wholesale prices overall had gone up 16.3 percent. It now says 17 percent instead.

According to today's revisions, wholesale prices overall rose a seasonally-adjusted 2.9, 1.5, 1.2 and 1.1 percent in the first four months of this year. The additional 1.3 percent they rose last

month was also an adjusted number.

The department said the overall index stood at 155 in May, meaning it took \$155 then to buy goods that cost \$100 at wholesale in 1967.

Wholesale prices generally, the department said, have now risen 16.4 percent in the last year. Industrial prices have now risen 20.1 percent in the last 12 months, and at an annual rate of 39.3 percent in the last three. Farm-food prices, however, last year's gains are now only 8.1 percent higher than a year ago, and have fallen at an annual rate of 24.6 percent in the last three months. Farm-food prices rose the first 4.0 months of this year but fell an adjusted 2.4 percent in both March and April before declining again in May.

Wall Street Prices Edge Up But Turnover Remains Low

NEW YORK, June 13 (Reuters)—Investors were hit with the bad news early today of another sharp rise in the wholesale price index, but prices closed higher in light turnover on the New York Stock Exchange.

After opening on a mixed note, stocks rallied at noon and then withstood some late selling to finish on the plus side for the first time in three days.

Analysts could not put their finger on any hard news to account for the noon advance. Some suggested that when the market failed to buckle on the price report, it seemed to attract buyers.

The Dow Jones industrial index rose 3.32 points to 852.08. Declining issues led advances about 675 to 680, reversing the day-long trend.

Volume totaled 11.54 million shares compared to 11.15 million yesterday.

Koppers rose 2 1/8 to 50 after the company said it expects first-half earnings to more than double the \$2.11 a share of a year ago.

U.S. Steel picked up 1 3/8 to 44 5/8. Earlier in the week, it raised prices on some products by an average of 8 percent.

Digital Equipment rose 4 1/2 to 112 3/4. It said its order rate has been growing steadily.

Colt Industries, which had advanced 2 3/4 points yesterday, tacked on another 1 3/8 to 24 7/8. Yesterday, it said second-quarter earnings could exceed \$3 a share, up from \$2 cents a year earlier.

Other firm spots included Dow Chemical ahead 1 1/4 to 67 3/4. Motorola 1 3/8 to 56 3/8. Texas Instruments 2 to 95 1/2. IBM 2 3/4 to 227 1/2, and Burroughs 1 1/8 to 110 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.35 to 84.63.

Airwick Industries was most active, closing unchanged at 12 3/4 on volume of 175,700.

Also active were Banister Continental at 6 1/4, down 1/2, and Geon Industries 10, up 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index rose 0.38 to 80.89.

U.S. Said to Face Big Crisis Over Natural Gas Shortages

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission said yesterday that the natural gas shortage has worsened in the past year and will become a "severe crisis" over the next five years.

Commission chairman John Nassek said that in coming months natural gas supplies will fall nearly 10 percent short of demand. He said that shortage will be the equivalent of about 330 million barrels of oil.

Mr. Nassek, who testified before a House subcommittee, said the reduced supplies will mean that several areas of the United States will experience major gas shortages during the coming year. He said the areas include New England, Appalachia, the Great Lakes, the Northern Plains and the Southwest.

The picture is worse than it was a year ago when U.S. natural gas suppliers were forced to cut back their deliveries by 6 percent, Mr. Nassek said.

"I can see an end to natural gas shortages in the immediate future, but rather a deepening of the present pervasive natural gas shortage," he said.

In the last five years, he said, natural gas reserves have declined

by 11.00 billion cubic feet. To reverse that situation and at the same time meet growing demand, reserves will have to grow at an average annual rate greater than the record for a single year's increase in U.S. gas reserves, Mr. Nassek testified.

"Many large and even giant new fields must be found and developed with regularity to enable us to move toward an improved supply position," he said.

Shell Group and Libya In 'Full Settlement'

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Royal Dutch/Shell group said today it has reached a "full settlement" with Libya on all outstanding issues.

A Shell spokesman said Shell now has unrestricted access to Libyan oil on a normal commercial basis.

The spokesman said a contract to lift oil with effect from July 1 has been signed.

He said compensation for Shell assets in Libya that were nationalized by the Libyan government will be in the form of a per-barrel discount under the contract.

Europeans Urged to Invest in U.S. Stocks

BRUSSELS, June 13 (AP)—The United States will become increasingly attractive for direct portfolio investments of foreigners, especially Europeans, said Mr. Sommers, senior vice-president and chief economist of the Conference Board, says.

Mr. Sommers argued that Europeans would be well advised to invest in U.S. stocks as the equity market is now "very well valued" while corporate earnings are rising.

After climbing an average of 3 percent in 1973 from 1972, earnings of U.S. companies will average an average of 10 percent in 1974 and about the same in 1975, he predicted.

In an interview, Mr. Sommers said that the United States is a fertile ground now for direct

investments of European corporations. The costs of capital investments and labor costs are not higher in the United States than in Europe, he argued.

Also, he said, he is firmly convinced that the U.S. administration will not adopt any policy hostile to foreign direct investments.

The dollar, he said, once overvalued, had stabilized at a reasonably low level against other major currencies and this can only stimulate direct as well as portfolio investment in the United States from abroad.

Without giving figures, he said the current growth rate of direct foreign investment in the United States is much bigger than that of U.S. investments abroad.

He noted, though, that the total of U.S. foreign investment still far exceeded that of foreigners in the United States, but added that the times when it was advantageous for a U.S. company to set up production facilities abroad are almost over as costs had risen abroad and European technology appears to be pulling

level with that in the United States.

Mr. Sommers was not discouraged by the fact that a two-day Conference Board meeting scheduled to start today had to be cancelled because of what he termed insufficient response by European business to the board's invitations.

Europeans, he said, have been "bloodied" by the general decline in U.S. stock prices, the dollar's devaluation and the subsequently reduced income from their previous investments in the United States.

"But interests in U.S. investments will come back," he predicted.

Volkswagen Says Workers Can Get Bonus by Quitting

WOLFSBURG, W. Germany, June 13 (AP)—Volkswagenwerk G. hit by a serious sales slump, offered today any of its 100,000 workers prepared to quit their jobs a bonus of up to 9,000 marks (\$3,600).

A spokesman said the offer, offered out between management and staff representatives, applied to those willing to hand in their notices during June 15 as a time at cutting down Volkswagen's over-production, he said.

The world's third-largest auto producer anticipated that up to 600 workers would accept the unprecedented offer, which includes one month's salary, full vacation pay and a bonus of up to 9,000 marks (\$3,600).

The rate of inflation declined in the United States and Canada. The U.S. price rise was 0.6 percent, down from 1.1 percent, and in Canada it was 0.7 percent, down from one percent.

For the OECD area as a whole—grouping all the developed non-Communist countries—consumer prices rose by more than 1 percent for the fifth consecutive month.

Among Common Market countries, West Germany again had the best record in combating inflation. The consumer price rise there was 0.6 percent. All eight other Common Market countries showed a jump of over 1 percent.

Dollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$1 billion to \$2.78 billion in the week ended June 5, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$1.85 billion higher than the level for dollar borrowings in the same week a year ago.

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U.K. Price Rise Is Most Rapid In OECD Region

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters)—Consumer prices rose faster in Britain during April than in any other major non-Communist country, according to latest statistics compiled by the Organization for International Cooperation and Development (OECD).

British consumer prices rose 3.4 percent, partly due to indirect tax increases. Japan showed the next largest jump, 2.7 percent.

The rate of inflation declined in the United States and Canada. The U.S. price rise was 0.6 percent, down from 1.1 percent, and in Canada it was 0.7 percent, down from one percent.

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U.S. Probes for Fraud at N.Y. Bank

By Jack Egan and Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP)—The possibility that Franklin National Bank of New York was the victim of fraud in its widely publicized foreign exchange losses is under active investigation, the office of the Comptroller of the Currency said yesterday.

"The possible misapplication of funds" in the foreign exchange area is being looked into, first deputy comptroller Justin Watson said.

He noted the investigation was partly routine because of the nature of the loss, but acknowledged that information has been turned over to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan, which is also looking into the matter.

Mr. Watson said the investigation is focused not only on the foreign exchange trader who was dismissed by Franklin soon after its May 12 announcement that it had suffered "unreported" losses in this area, but also on whether any parties outside the bank may have been involved.

Trading Suspension

The comptroller of the currency has regulatory control over Franklin, which has conceded a foreign exchange loss through unauthorized trading of at least \$14 million. The bank subsequently said the loss could run as high as \$30 million.

Yesterday, Franklin New York Corp., holding company for the bank, which is the 20th largest in the country, asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to continue its trading suspension

of the company's stock for another week, until June 20.

All trading has been stopped since May 13 in order to let the bank bring its shareholders up to date on its restated financial condition as a result of the foreign exchange losses and other aspects of its financial situation. The report has been promised almost daily.

Sources yesterday indicated one difficulty has been the bank's reluctance to divulge the actual amount of deposits it has lost in the last month as a result of withdrawals by nervous depositors.

According to Mr. Watson and other sources, Franklin did not begin to lose money in the foreign exchange area until the end of last January or the beginning of February. The comptroller's last periodic investigation of Franklin took place last November.

Initial Success

Donald Emrich, the dismissed foreign exchange trader who had joined the bank only about a year before, was initially successful

in making money for Franklin. In his first six months, he earned nearly \$9 million for the bank, according to sources.

Then something "started to go sour" for Mr. Emrich, at the end of January, one source said. In the next three months, he put more than \$300 million into the foreign exchange markets—basically a speculation in future movements of foreign currencies—investing primarily in British pounds, and losing the still undetermined amount for Franklin.

Franklin's version, given to regulatory authorities, was that Mr. Emrich began dealing up on his trading, trying to recoup losses, and kept getting himself in deeper while he kept inaccurate records to hide the fact.

The point one source raised yesterday was that if the losses were deliberate, the trader would have had nothing to gain unless someone else outside the bank was consistently involved on the other side of the transactions. He admitted, however, to having no information.

THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

At the Annual General Meeting of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. held in Curaçao on May 30, 1974, the Shareholders of the Fund, acting upon the recommendation of the Fund's Board of Directors, declared a dividend of \$0.08 (U.S.) per share to Shareholders of record on June 21, 1974. This dividend is payable on June 25, 1974, to holders of bearer shares upon surrender of Dividend Coupon No. 4, as attached to the share certificate, to one of the offices of the paying banks listed below. This distribution is being made from net investment income.

Principal Trust Company

15 King Street West,
Toronto, Canada.

BNF-BANK

Bockenheimer Landstrasse 10
Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
2 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
23 Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2P, 2A, England.

The Royal Bank of Canada (France)
3 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Dividends payable on shares held in a Dreyfus Intercontinental Voluntary Account will either be paid directly to the Account holder or automatically reinvested, depending upon the election made by the Account holder when his Account was established.

Dreyfus Management International GmbH
8 Munich 22, Maximilianstr. 21.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING DEBENTURES DUE 1974 OF THE DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST N.V.

The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund, N.V., a diversified, open-end investment company ("Intercontinental"), is offering to holders of Participating Debentures Due 1974 (the "Debentures") of The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. ("Offshore") an opportunity to purchase on July 16th, 1974, shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental at its asset value on July 15th, 1974, without a sales charge. Intercontinental will acquire substantially all the assets of Offshore in exchange for shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental on July 16th, 1974, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The principal of, and Participation Premium, if any, and interest on, the Debentures will be paid by Offshore on July 15th, 1974. Holders of the Debentures may use all or part of the sums payable on the Debentures on July 15th, 1974, to purchase shares of Common Stock of Intercontinental by delivering certificates for Debentures and interest coupons along with a Letter of Acceptance to one of the Acceptance Agents named below, on or before 17:00 Hours C.E.T. on July 12th, 1974. Holders of Debentures may also accept Intercontinental's offer by sending the Letter of Acceptance to one of the Acceptance Agents after depositing certificates for Debentures and interest coupons with one of Offshore's Paying Agents.

Intercontinental's offer is being made pursuant to an Offering Circular and is subject to the condition that the offer and acceptance thereof would not violate the laws of any applicable jurisdiction. Copies of the Offering Circular and the Letter of Acceptance are available from the Acceptance Agents.

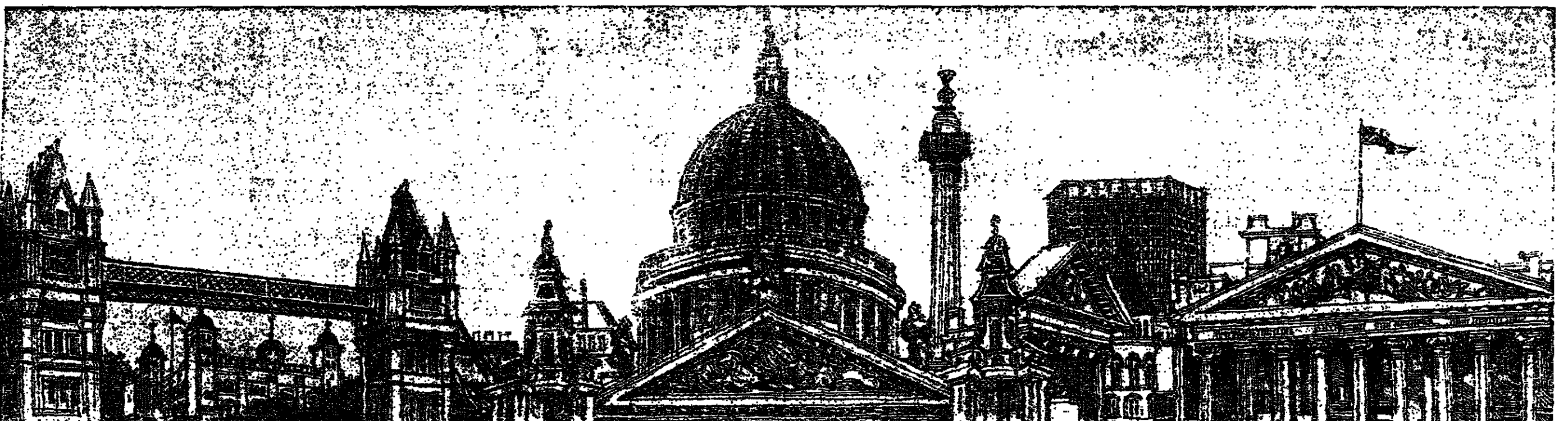
Intercontinental is engaged in the continuous offer and redemption of its shares, which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and notices of distribution of Intercontinental's Shares in Germany and in Switzerland have been filed with the Bundesanstalt für das Kreditwesen in Berlin and the Bundesbank in Bern, respectively. Questions and requests for further information as well as for the Intercontinental Prospectus and the latest financial reports of Intercontinental and Offshore should be forwarded to the Acceptance Agents.

The Acceptance Agents are:

Dreyfus Management International GmbH,
Maximilianstrasse 21,
8 Munich 22, Germany.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg,
2, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

A message of **welcome** to London from Eurobraz to three VIP's

Our new Shareholder

Eurobraz was established as a joint venture by five major international banks: Banco do Brasil S.A., Bank of America Limited, Banque Paribas S.A., Deutsche Bank A.G., and Union Bank of Switzerland.

In April they were joined by Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited, the largest in Japan, and the fourth largest (ranked by total assets) in the world.

We welcome the addition of their expertise and resources to an already successful team.

Our new Chairman

Dr. Angelo Calmon de Sá, President of Banco do Brasil S.A., was elected a Director and Chairman of the Board of European Brazilian Bank Limited at our Board Meeting held in London on 13th June, 1974.

In bidding gratitude and farewell to Dr. Nestor Jost, we should like to extend a warm welcome to our new Chairman.

You

Eurobraz specialises in the channelling of European finance for investment in Brazil—one of the real growth areas in today's world—and other parts of Latin America, and is becoming increasingly active elsewhere.

We handle loans for the public and private sectors, as well as providing a full range of merchant banking services:

If you have, or are developing, international business, Eurobraz would like to welcome you.

If you have, or are developing, international business, Eurobraz would like to welcome you.



European Brazilian Bank Limited

Bucklersbury House, Walbrook, London EC4N 8HP. Telephone : 01-236 1066. Telex : 887012/3
Representative Office in Brazil : Av. Rio Branco 115-7 andar, Rio de Janeiro. Telephone : 222-5520 or 222-0231. Telex : 31-932.

Nastase Toppled In French Tennis

By Brian Glanville

World Cup Opener Is Scoreless

ANKFURT, June 13 (UPI)—The third time in successive World Cup soccer games of goal-less draws all 9, Yugoslavia 0, it was her more eventful curtain than those of 1966 at Wembley, when England played Italy, and 1970 in Mexico City, Russia drew Mexico. It is to say, it nearly produced a goal. But much of the play was cautious and unimpressive.

Yugoslavia, still searching for a forward, decided to go back to an expedient of a year ago. It played its famous outside jays, in the middle, who like it there well. It means, as it did that his formation of movement was reduced to the time he was left.

He began his run from his yellow stripes, Valdomiro and Telmario. Only occasionally did we see the old deadly Brazil break out of its same rhythm into rapid thrusts. It was significant that its most threatening moments came from free kicks rather than open play.

Came Alive

The first of these brought the game alive after 13 remarkably dull minutes. The Yugoslavs had just produced a single shot by Jovan Akinovic, comfortably held by Emerson Leao.

Francisco Marinho almost immediately retaliated with a tremendous free kick from 25 yards. Everyone expected that it would be struck by Rivellino. Instead, Marinho took a long run and hit a thundering left-footed shot, which Emmer Mario had to burn over the bar with a jackknife

Expect for U.S.-Open Course Known as Golf Classic Begins

By John S. Radosta

MARONECK, N.Y., June 13.—In the same way that we respect the sea, golfers at the unforaging golf course where the 74th United S. Open began today. His course requires conserving, and only the guy uses his head can play it," Mr. Miller, the defending champion, said yesterday of the yard, par-70 west course of Winged Foot Golf Club.

Gold Palmer, who won the in 1960, put it this way: "Sometimes you get too confident a golf course like this will take you."

The field of 150 completed tee and preparation, all of in different ways, there was a sadness involving two of the best liked men in golf—Snead and Palmer.

Snead, 62, and about to play his Open, discovered yesterday he had a cracked rib on left side, and he had to withdraw. The irony was that he had been playing so well. In 63 last holes, he was only two par—70, 71, 70 for three compounds and 36 for nine holes morning.

Snead will be replaced by Bruce North of Las Vegas, Orville Fry also had to withdraw because of an injured wrist, replaced by Mike McCullough, Toledo, Ohio.

Snead and Palmer, in a quiet talk with friends in the press corps, fully faced the fact that, at he may never win another name.

Young Course

of courses chosen for the U.S. are always among the most cult in the country, and edged Foot seems to be a blue-

print for that criterion. One commentator has called it a Venus fly trap.

It is not one aspect, like narrow fairways or skittish greens, that sways the player at Winged Foot, it is the sum of all its parts.

It demands precise second shots. Miss the green and you're in the rough again or in bunkers that may be eight feet deep. And even if you make the green in two, there still are two tough putts to make because the greens are super-fast and as hilly as West Virginia.

It's the kind of course that can make a player panic, or at least distort his judgment.

"Some guys drive into the rough," Miller said, "and they destroy themselves. They try to reach the green with a 2-iron or 3-iron, and, of course, they can't get there. So they wind up in a front bunker or more rough, where there's no chance to put spin on the ball."

Snead returned to the course after his examination and X-rays. He said the pain had been bothering him for two weeks but it was worse yesterday, when he had to stop after playing nine holes.

Similar Episodes

Snead had no idea how the rib was cracked—certainly there had been no accident. Indeed, he had a similar episode 10 years ago.

Snead's rib cage was not taped. He said the doctors advised him to go home and rest for two or three weeks.

Palmer, in his talk with old friends, said his extensive business activity had not affected his golf, and that, in fact, he still was trying to play well.

It was another free kick, after 32 minutes, which once more brought Brazil close to a goal. This time Rivelino did take it, but as the wall of Yugoslav players tumbled before him, he pushed a short pass instead of letting fly. And it was only a brave and desperate dash from the goal line by Maric that forced Jairzinho to shoot quickly and just wide of the far post.

Four minutes from the interval, there was still another free kick from Rivelino. This time, from 26 yards out again, he kicked a solid shot and Maric had to skid across his goal to turn the shot around the post.

Best Chance

Early in the second half, Tijja Pekovic missed the game's best chance for Yugoslavia when Brazil's defense failed to cut a high, left-wing cross by Dragan Dazjic. The right-winger actually had time to bring the ball under control before shooting so ineptly. Dazjic, for much of the second half, moved past defenders with the sure-footed facility that makes him so remarkable. It was no easy introduction to World Cup Football for Manuel Nelinho, the Brazilian right back, standing in for the injured Ze Maria. Dazjic, moreover, was given abundant support by the excellent, midfield players: Branko Oblak and Acimovic.

Oblak, indeed, almost made a goal brilliantly for Acimovic, 20 minutes from time. Taking a fine pass from Ivan Buljan, down the right, he cleverly wriggled in behind Marinho, got to the goal line and crossed for Acimovic to control the ball, and shot hard. Leco kept it out with his feet.

At right, Yugoslav goalie Enver Maric catches ball in back of Brazil forward Jairzinho. Below, Yugoslav Josip Katalinski (right) boots past Rivelino and out of goal area.



Cleared Again

Almost at once, a center by Enver Hadziahadzic again cleared the heads of the Brazilian defense. Josip Katalinski, the center-half, got in a mighty header which completely beat Leao, but was kicked out of the goal mouth. The ball rebounded from a Yugoslav attacker and was cleared again. Certainly Brazil could not complain of bad luck.

With the exception of a sudden breakaway or two by the Brazilians, the second half belonged to Yugoslavia. It is hard to see them falling to qualify for the next stage of the competition, especially with Desic finding form. But if Scotland knocks in



Gaylord Perry Wins

CHICAGO, June 13 (UPI).—Gaylord Perry, who lost opening day, continued his assault on the American League record book last night, notching his 11th consecutive victory in hurling the Cleveland Indians to a 10-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Perry's triumph, the 188th of his career, enabled the veteran right-hander to join brother Jim as the all-time major-league pitching winners. Coupled with Jim's 6-0 triumph Tuesday night, the two Perrys have now won 38 games, bettering the previous mark established at the turn of the century by the brother trio of Arthur, John and Walter Clarkson.

Gaylord's 11th victory was made easy with an eight-run

Gaylord Perry Wins 11th Consecutive Game

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Perry's triumph, the 188th of his career, enabled the veteran right-hander to join brother Jim as the all-time major-league pitching winners. Coupled with Jim's 6-0 triumph Tuesday night, the two Perrys have now won 387 games, bettering the previous mark established at the turn of the century by the brother trio of Arthur, John and Walter Clarkson.

Gaylord's 11th victory was made easy with an eight-run fourth inning as the Tribe shelled starter Wilbur Wood from the mound by sending 11 men to the plate. The big blow was Charlie Spike's three-run homer off reliever Rich Gossage.

Wood, who pitched 3 2/3 innings, was beaten for the seventh time against 10 victories.

Red Sox 5, A's 3

At Boston, Mario Guerrero drove in three runs, two with an eighth-inning single to break a 3-3 deadlock, pacing Boston to a 5-3 victory over Oakland and giving the Red Sox a sweep of the three-game series between the American League's divisional leaders.

Guerrero, who had singled home Rick Burleson for Boston's first run, came up in the eighth with the bases loaded and two out. After falling behind 0-2 to Darold Knowles, Guerrero laced a single to center, driving home Rico Petrocelli and Dwight Evans.

Tigers 7, Rangers 6

At Detroit, Mickey Lolich made his eighth straight complete game a six-hitter and the Tigers got their most runs in an inning so far this season—five in a 7-0 whipping of Texas.

Associated Press.

ful of dirt as he steals second. New York won the game 6-4.

of the season in the third inning, Al Kaline triggered the five-run fourth when he hit his third and Aurelio Rodriguez closed out the scoring when he hit his third home run this season in the sixth inning. All came with the bases empty.

Yankes 6, Angels 4

At New York, Bill Sudakis's single to left swerved Lou Pinella and climaxed a four-run fourth inning that gave the Yankees a 6-4 victory over California.

With one out in the fourth, Fernando Gonzales and Jim Mason singled and both scored on Elliot Maddox's double. When Pinella walked and Maddox took third on a wild pitch, Rudy May replaced the ailing Maddox and scored on a sacrifice fly and, after a walk, Sudakis singled Pinella across.

Orioles 4, Twins 3

At Bloomington, a two-run single by Don Boyer backed up the pitching of Mike Cuellar when Ed Williams scored a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Cuellar recorded his eighth consecutive victory of the season by giving up 10 hits, while striking out six and walking two.

Royals 4, Brewers 3

At Kansas City, rookie Al Cowens stroked a two-out, running single in the 13th inning, boosting the Royals to a 4-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Cubs 10, Giants 1

In the National League, San Francisco, Jose Cardenal, Bill Madlock and Dave Roselle each drove in two runs and Rick Reuschle pitched ten hits as the Cubs routed the Giants 10-1.

Braves 1, Mets 0

At Atlanta, Dave Johnson singled home Dusty Baker from second base with two outs in the bottom of the eighth inning to give the Braves a 1-0 victory over New York behind Carl Morton's six-hit effort.

Morton, 6-5, and Harry Parker of the Mets, 1-5, were locked in a scoreless duel until the Braves' eighth.

Reds 3, Expos 1

At Montreal, Clay Kirby and Clay Carroll combined in a eight-hit victory when Cincinnati scored a 3-1 victory over the Expos.

In picking up his fifth victory in eight decisions, Kirby struck out four, walked four and allowed Montreal's only run in the fourth inning. Bob Bailey doubled and scored on Jim Cox's single to give the Expos a 1-0 lead.

Phillies 3, Astros 0

At Houston, a two-run double by Willie Montanez in the sixth inning and Dave Cash's first-inning double and subsequent score gave Philadelphia left-handed Steve Carlton more runs than he needed in blanking the Astros, 3-0.

Carlton's victory for Carlton, 9-marked his eighth straight complete game and seventh victory in his last eight decisions. The 1972 National League Cy Young Award-winner scattered five hits and struck out eight.

Padres 5, Pirates 3

At San Diego, Johnny Grubbs hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the sixth inning, snapping a four-run inning and leading the Padres to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

FARIS, June 13 (N.Y.)—Nicola Pietrangeli, hurried and harassed during three hours and 10 minutes today on center court and beaten by Harold Solomon, has lost his French tennis title.

Harold, 22, had a clutch on the match halfway through the fifth set, but seemingly blew his chances. He then played a tremendous final game, hitting winners that clinched it, 6-4, 6-4, 0-6, 3-6, 5-4, and a place in the semifinals.

And then Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who had upended Nastase to win the Italian title, had to go five sets to defeat Raul Ramirez of Mexico. Borg made hard work of it. He won the first, but had set point at 5-4 in the second, led 4-2 in the third and dropped four games in a row. He finally won, 6-2, 5-7, 5-6, 6-2, 6-3. Now he will meet Solomon.

Little Solomon is called the "procodile" by the French with reverence for the courage, will-power and tenacity that gave Rene Lacoste that nickname when the four mucksters of the French ran for over world courts in the late 20s.

Solomon found court difficult as he came off court.

"I was ahead 3-0 and 40-15 there (last set) and didn't know the way to go with the guy. He's so quick you just have to guess the right way to hit or you're in trouble."

"I was getting cramps at the end," Harold said, "every time I stepped up to serve."

It's the best victory of Solomon's career. He ranked 11th in the world in 1974, but has been a runner in a row for the first set and a 1-0 lead in the next. Soon he was 4-2.

The Romanian seemed bewildered. He was feeding Solomon drop shots, trying to draw him into a net and a great many of them boomeranged. A stop volley gave Harold the second set.

Was this the best clay court player in the world? That's little reputation. He was known as the Italian tiger to the French; once the British hard court (as well as Forest Hills on grass).

He panted together his game now had the next two sets to even it, and was serving at 0-1 and 15-30 in the fifth. Solomon backed handed a ball across court which was called out. There were shrill whistles and the call was reversed.

The umpire said "Two balls" (play it again). Nastase deliberated, but double-faulted, lost that game and there was Solomon at that 3-1 position, with two break points. Nastase pushed up a blooper. Solomon wrong-guessed and pushed it back at him. He did it again on the next point. The games slipped away.

He was 4-4 all and there was still a 3-1 advantage point. The American won that game and shrugged off the malaise.

In quick succession, he hit a forehand cross-court, a backhand through the slot and another backhand that creased the line. He was at match point. Nastase hit out. The touch artist has lost some of his touch. Too many drop shots, perhaps, under too considerable pressure from Solomon.

in the United States and admittedly is at his best on clay.

Loafed to Lead

It looked like a walkaway for Nastase at the start. The Roumanian hadn't lost a set here so far and loafed to a 3-0 and then a 4-1 lead before Solomon settled down.

For Solomon, the tennis court can be much bigger than it looks. There is uncharted land there to discover and exploit and he found the means to do it. Scrambling for everything, he was double-handing his backhand into little spaces that opened up near the net and, as Nastase came toward him, he was flurting with the threat of those carefully whipped passing shots.

In a burst now, Harold had six

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	32	27	.542	—
P. Lout	27	32	.500	1 1/2
Montreal	24	36	.500	2 1/2
Cleage	21	39	.551	6
Y. City	23	34	.511	2
Pittsburgh	21	34	.532	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	19	.688	—
Cincinnati	28	33	.577	1
Atlanta	33	26	.559	1 1/2
Houston	31	29	.596	1 1/2
San Francisco	30	32	.556	2 1/2
San Diego	28	35	.553	19

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 10, San Francisco 6
 Atlanta 1, New York 0
 Cincinnati 4, Montreal 1
 Philadelphia 3, Houston 0
 San Diego 5, Pittsburgh 2
 St. Louis 6, Los Angeles 3

Thursday's Games

Chicago at San Francisco
 New York at Atlanta, night

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	33	28	.541	—
M.waukee	29	32	.538	2
Cleveland	27	37	.517	3 1/2
Detrol	29	26	.590	3 1/2
New York	28	31	.558	4 1/2
Baltimore	28	29	.491	4 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	23	27	.542	—
Texas	29	28	.569	2 1/2
San Diego	28	30	.533	3 1/2
Chicago	26	27	.491	3 1/2
California	26	34	.433	6 1/2
Minnesota	26	31	.458	6 1/2

Wednesday's Results

New York 6, California 4
 Boston 5, Oakland 3
 Detroit 7, Texas 0
 Baltimore 4, Minnesota 2
 Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 2
 Cleveland 4, Chicago 3

Thursday's Game

Milwaukee at Kansas City, night

e Game

Rookie right-hander Dave Freeseben, with eighth-inning relief from Dave Tomlin, got the victory, his fifth in seven decisions. Larry Demery, 21-year-old right-hander, was the loser. He now is 0-2.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, Joe Torre drove in three runs, including a pair with a third-inning homer to lend St. Louis to a 6-3 victory over the Dodgers for a sweep of their three-game series.

Wednesday's Line Scores

[illegible][illegible]

Observer

Last Great Bargain

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the last great bargains in this age of 35-cent candy bars is crime.

The bargain-conscious gentleman who pointed this out to me is an executive in a large corporation, a man quick at the science of holding down budgets while increasing profits. In today's market, he believes, crime is such a bargain that big companies ought to be setting up legitimate crime divisions to fulfill their obligation to stockholders to maximize profits.

His point is that while the cost of everything else from meat to men's socks has been rising like corn in Iowa, the cost of committing the most profitable crimes has not gone up in 20, 30 and in some cases, 40 years.

Recently, for example, several big companies and their executives were caught in the highly profitable business of making illegal campaign contributions, and were convicted. Although the contributions ranged from \$25,000 to \$100,000, the maximum fine for each guilty company was only \$5,000; for each executive, only \$1,000.

At these prices, the companies and their bosses would have been falling their stockholders if they had not chosen crime over law and order. Crime was a great buy and the capital risks were negligible.

For an illegal \$100,000 given to a presidential candidate, as all these gifts were, donors were buying the future good opinion of big men in government, men who, because of the interlocking relationship of business and government these days, were in position to return the campaign favor in ways highly profitable to the donor.

Such relationships (as in the case of the milk producers' campaign contribution to President Nixon) may pay off in millions for the donor. And what does

it cost if he's caught? Penalties: \$5,000 for a corporation, \$1,000 for an executive.

Even this trifle is easily recouped. The executive finds an extra thousand added to his annual bonus, and the company may get the full \$5,000 back out of its customers with a slight price increase. "Rising costs" is the going justification, and the public pays the fine.

The costs of breaking the anti-trust laws can be higher, but they rarely are. More often, when you are caught raking in the booty from an anti-trust caper, the government is content to tell you to cease, desist and divest.

In view of the immense profit to be made from crime, any bargain-conscious executive argues, good management policy would justify many corporations in establishing crime divisions, on an equal footing with sales, promotion, distribution, engineering and so forth.

Greater efficiency all around would come, achieved with a properly organized crime division capable of tight scheduling and planned programming.

Under present helter-skelter practices, companies must go through the elaborate and costly minutiae of trying to conceal the crime, being caught, cranking up lawyers, entering pleas and so on, and in the end, the squirrel cage of American justice.

Once it is agreed openly that crime is good business, most of this fol-de-rol can be eliminated. Ample notice can be given the police that the illegal gift, say, will be made at a specified time and place. The donor, upon handing over, say, \$100,000 could be arrested immediately.

The weed of crime bears bitter fruit, the Shadow used to say, and he believed him. He really did have the power to cloud men's minds.



Baker

For a growing stream of Soviet Jews, the shock of transition has caused strains that are new to the history of American immigration.

The New Immigrants: Soviet Jews in N.Y.

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK (NYT).—They find freedom in New York. But they also find in New York, that freedom alone is not happiness.

For a growing stream of Soviet Jews arriving here, the shock of transition from their previous way of life has presented strains that are new to the history of American immigration.

There are happy stories. Gelze Sobov, a carpenter from Chust in the Carpathians, arrived Jan. 30 with his wife, Shprintza, and six daughters. Embraced by their Hasidic kinkfolk in Brooklyn, he already has found work, a home and husbands for the three eldest daughters.

Gregory and Nina Fedin, clowns and acrobats, arrived May 29 and immediately were lent a loft for exercise, which, Gregory said, "is bread to us." They are confident that they will soon resume their circus careers.

Manuel Borok won a competition to become assistant concertmaster at the Boston Symphony.

But these examples are exceptional, especially for the professionals. For them, employment is "a crisis situation," according to the American Council for Emigration in the Professions. "No group in recent years has faced so many difficulties in adjusting to life in a new country," it said. The new immigration began as a trickle nearly eight years ago, after Premier Alexei Kosygin, visiting Paris, promised President Charles de Gaulle that Soviet citizens would be permitted to leave to reunite families abroad.

Flow Rising

The caseload of the United HIAS Service, which helps Soviet Jewish immigrants, rose from 72 in 1967 to 451 in 1972, then leaped to 1,449 last year. A big jump came last August, when the United States eased immigration procedures. The flow is still rising: HIAS expects 4,000 this year.

Most of the immigrants come here from the Soviet Union, with just stopovers in Rome. But a growing number—600 in

recent months—tried Israel first. In interviews, both groups give a variety of reasons for not settling there: Climate, language problems, the difficulty for nonreligious people and mixed couples to adjust to a Jewish state, and, above all, employment.

"How many violinists can Israel hire?" a case worker asked.

All the immigrants interviewed here were full of praise for the Jewish and non-Jewish agencies which have helped them: HIAS, the New York Association for New Americans, the International Rescue Committee. But William Kline, a store executive active in behalf of Soviet dissidents, acknowledged: "So far, there has been little response by the Jewish community. Some people feel resentment and say, 'They came out to go to Israel. Why have they come here?'"

Rabbi Norman Lamm, whose Orthodox congregation receives many of the new arrivals staying at hotels on Upper Broadway, said: "The beginning I had some flak on that—until I stated in a sermon that, as long as we don't go to Israel, we have no right to cast stones."

Some Percentages

Among 352 families that arrived here from last August through March, the New York Association for New Americans reports that 45 percent have become fully self-supporting and 15 percent partly so. The record is poorer for professionals. Among 234 registered last year, the American Council for Emigration in the Professions found more or less appropriate jobs for 56. Of 47 physicians, for example, three were placed.

One immigrant said he thought Soviet doctors had less basic science than Americans but more clinical experience and should be permitted to intern on the strength of their diplomas before taking the standard test for admission to practice.

"To pass," said Dr. Jacob Chertok, "you don't need to be a good doctor, you need a good doctor to be a good doctor, you need Chertok and his wife, Bella, when both physicians at Moscow hospitals, were, in

middle age, they emigrated. They arrived last September with their two sons. The father recently got a job as a laboratory technician in training at Mt. Sinai Hospital; Mrs. Chertok has not yet found one. To a visitor in their small, two-bedroom flat in Brooklyn, he took a wry view of their situation.

"In Russia," he said, "there's no problem. They say you go there, you go. Life in America has some pluses and some minuses. Here, there is freedom. But people live more separate. Here is job, and home."

The Chertoks found the streets and subway dirty and the rent excessive. They said they paid \$30 a month in Moscow for a modern apartment, including utilities, as compared with \$210 here.

Plus Side

On the plus side, they liked the television with its multiplicity of channels, gangster shows and all. Not far away in Brighton Beach, Irina Vernikov, a recent arrival from Kiev, said she loved even the commercials.

"They help me in cooking, in my whole life," she said. "They show me what kind of food to buy, what kind of shampoo. In Russia, we haven't this."

Immigrants find the supermarkets a marvel. Gregory Fedin, the clown who arrived May 29, confessed that he and his wife loved to mix prepared orange juice with soda and that their favorite drink was now cocoa with aerosol whip.

Mrs. Vernikov's husband, Vladimir, thought American food had little taste but shrugged it off as unimportant. What is important, he said, is freedom.

Since their arrival last September, Mrs. Vernikov has worked two weeks as a secretary-translator. Vernikov has been catching up feverishly with literature forbidden in the Soviet Union and is working on his second satirical novel about Soviet farming.

Both say they like it here, find Soviet propaganda about all aspects of American life absurd and are profoundly grateful for the aid of Jewish organizations.

PEOPLE: Prince Charles's Spouse And a Special Guest

Prince Charles, 25, became the first heir to the throne to speak in the House of Lords in 90 years on Thursday when he took part in a debate on sports and leisure. The last heir to the throne to take advantage of the right to speak in the Lords was Edward, Victoria's son, who became Edward VII after his mother's death.

Sitting in the visitors gallery was Laura Jo Watkins, 20, daughter of Rear Adm. James Watkins of San Diego, a guest of the prince. They met last March at a cocktail party in San Diego when Charles's ship, HMS Jupiter, put into port there. She flew to London last weekend to be the guest of U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg and his wife. The embassy had asked Prince Charles if there were anyone in particular whom he would like invited to the Annenbergs' party planned in Annenberg's home after five years there. The prince was obliged to cancel his appearance at the Thursday night party as the royal family is in mourning for the queen's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

The inevitable rumors of a romance are cropping up. Miss Watkins's mother, disappointed, said, "We are terribly flattered," she said, "but surely he must have lots of English girlfriends." "I've read the Annenbergs' poolroom engagement rumors (reporters had seen something looking suspiciously like an engagement ring on Miss Watkins's hand when she was in Parliament). Others said marriage is out—the American is said to be a Catholic.

With some degree of fear and trembling," said John Johnson, who plans to complete his bachelor's degree at Free University—today's degree two-year one in sociology, her black skin a "badge of honor." Mrs. Johnson v. to say that in her day, she was white and I was black. That's not today. We are the best we can be—black or white."

Michael and Margaret, who run a toy Scarborough, England, has proclaimed the world's couple. Competing with the second world war championship, Mrs. Peat's yielded at 109.7 decibels, her band at 110.

—SAMUEL JUS

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